

In This Issue . . .

THE

# Country GUIDE

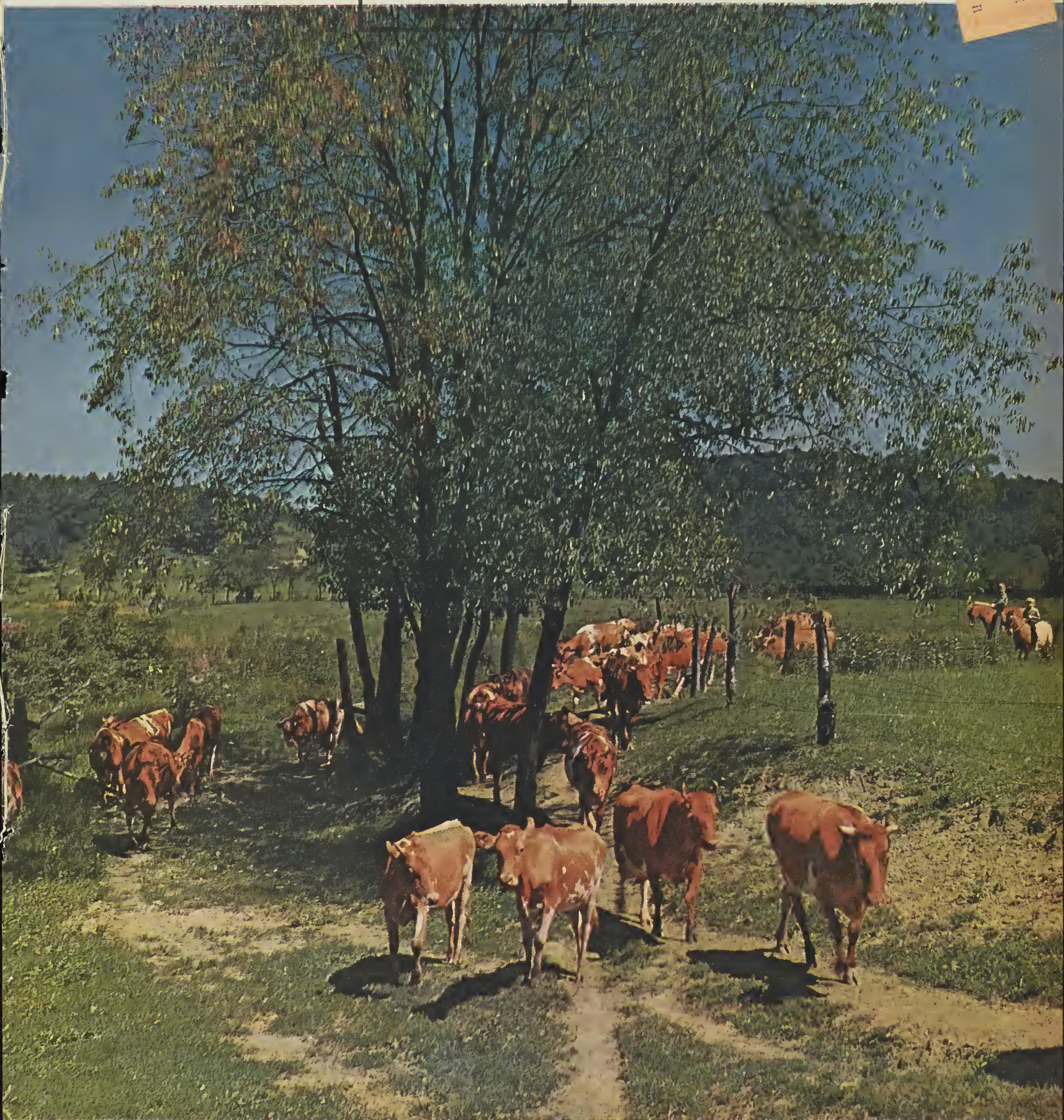
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

JUN 21 1957

- *A Lift for Ontario Dairying*
- *World Farmers Meet*
- *Wild Flower Garden*

*Copy 1000000*

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA  
EDMONTON ALTA  
JUN 21 1957



JUNE 1957



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### In This Issue

## THE Country GUIDE

(CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY)

June, 1957

### Features

World Farmers Meet by Lorne Hurd	9
The Water Goes Up or Down by Richard Cobb	10
Dairying Turns a Corner by Don Baron	11
Quebec Veterinary School by Jacques Saint-Georges	12
Co-operation or Compulsion? by Clinton C. Reed	12

### Short Features

Science and the Farm	29
Young Pigs Need Protection	26
Athabasca on the Athabasca	28
One-Man Lime Quarry	30
Pasture for Baby Beef	31
Hobby Turned Enterprise	32
Tractor Cooling Systems	34
Machine Digging in N.S.	35
Prairie Gopher Destructive	36
Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors	53

### News and Views

Editorial Comment	62
Weather Forecast	4
Under the Peace Tower	14
Farm Notes	6
Get It At a Glance	15
Young People	25
Final 1955-56 Wheat Payment	57

### Farm Practice

Livestock	16
Field	19
Horticulture	21
Poultry	22
Workshop	23
What's New	24

### Fiction

The Courtship of Cassie Barrett by Ina Bruns	13
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### Home

The Countrywoman by Amy J. Roe	41
My Wild Flower Garden by Annora Brown	42
Rhymes from Rowdy Creek by Audrey McKim	45
Tale of a "Lucky" Draw	44
Meals for Two	46
It's Rhubarb Time	47
Needlework	49
Patterns	51
The Country Boy and Girl	52

### COVER:

"What is so rare as a day in June  
Then, if ever, come perfect days."  
So wrote James Russell Lowell; and what more memorable likeness of such a day could be found than this Luoma picture, of farm children leisurely bringing the cows to the milking.

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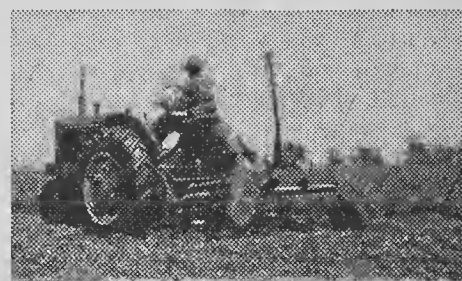
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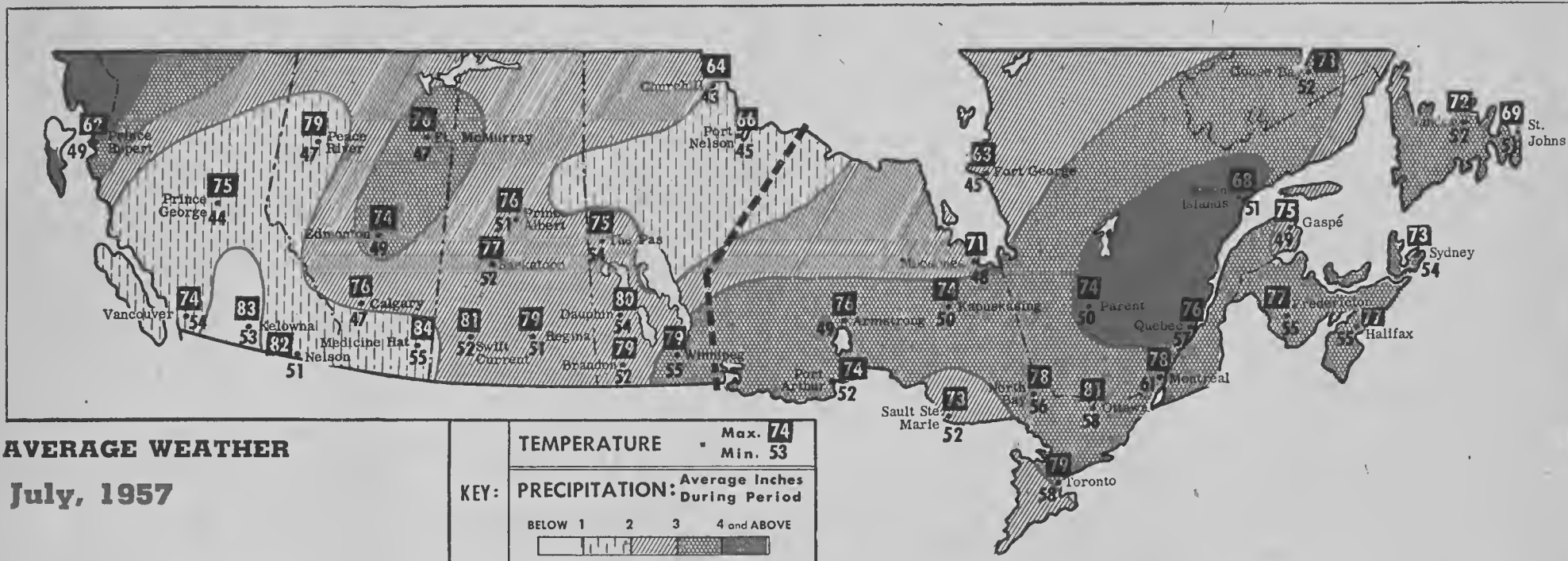
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## Weather Forecast

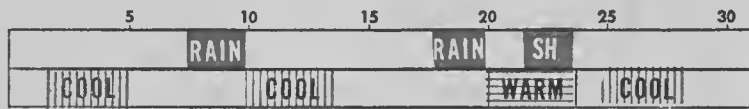
Prepared by  
DR. IRVING P. KRICK  
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.  
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but  
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)**Alberta**

The weather in Alberta during the coming month of July can be summed up in two words, cool and wet. Amounts of precipitation will be above the usual levels. Most of the storminess will be contained during the three major stormy periods noted on the time bar below. Temperatures will average out somewhat below what is ordinarily expected at this time of year. Mean temperatures down to four

degrees below normal will be felt in the coolest part of Alberta, the southern third. Three periods of cool weather will appear during the month, which will be significant. No frost threat is evident, however, but lowest temperatures will be in the low forties.

A cool, damp month will increase likelihood of rust in all grains, except for those strains which have been developed for rust resistance and have been licensed. V

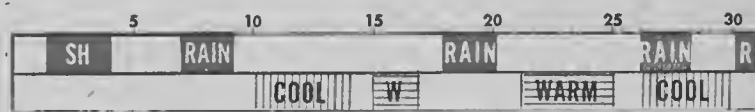
PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE

**Ontario**

Generally speaking, a satisfactory month is to be expected in Ontario during July. Both from the standpoint of outside work and growing conditions, the weather is expected to be a help, rather than a hindrance. Amounts of precipitation occurring as a result of four well-spaced storms throughout the month, will be above normal, thus helping growth and reducing depletion of soil moisture. The longest fair weather period in July is

expected to be between the ninth and eighteenth. Temperatures too, are expected to help this month. The overall averages will be from near normal in the western parts of the province, to slightly above in the east and south-east. Two cool periods containing temperatures in the low or middle forties will be just about balanced by the two warm spells during which temperatures of almost 90 degrees will be recorded. V

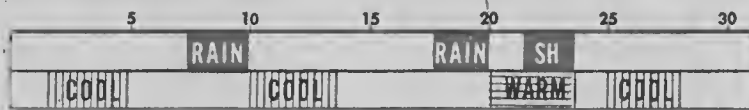
PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

A cold month is expected in Saskatchewan this July. Temperatures will average several degrees below normal over the entire province, with the southern two-thirds being coldest and most abnormal. Three prominent cold spells will appear. The first and coldest, centered around the third of the month, will see temperatures dipping into the thirties in some spots. Forties will be recorded at most locations during the last two cold out-

breaks. Temperatures will soar into the nineties during the warm spell, but will not offset the cooler weather resulting in the low mean temperatures anticipated. Storminess will be quite general during three periods in the month; and the precipitation, occurring mainly with these storms, will combine to produce amounts in excess of normal everywhere, except in the extreme northern part of the province. Slow growth is expected. V

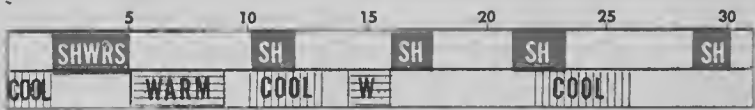
PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE

**Quebec**

The main Quebec storm during the month of July will occur right after the tenth of the month. Not only will the largest amounts of precipitation fall during this storm, but the cool weather accompanying the storm will be quite reminiscent of the weather usually occurring a month or two earlier in the year. Low temperatures could drop into the thirties for a day or two following the storm, and even high temperatures will be held down

considerably by cloudiness and rain. For the remainder of the month three lighter storms are expected, bringing the month's precipitation totals to above normal in the south and west portions. Amounts of precipitation will dwindle to the north and east, becoming drier than usual in the eastern portion of the province. The rest of the month will be quite warm, averaging higher than normal temperatures for the time of year. V

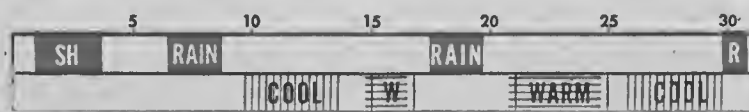
PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE

**Manitoba**

The month will be slightly cooler than normal for this time of year, primarily as a result of two cold spells. These cold spells will be centered around the twelfth and the twenty-seventh, with temperatures possibly dropping briefly into the thirties both times. Two periods of hot weather are expected, with temperatures nearing the ninety-degree mark, but the remainder of the month will show quite cool afternoon tempera-

tures resulting in departures about one to two degrees below normal. Outside work will be interrupted frequently during the month because more than usual storminess is expected. Even though amounts of precipitation will be over normal in the southern half of the province, these interruptions are more likely to be brief in nature. The precipitation will be welcomed, as it will help considerably in slowing soil moisture depletion. V

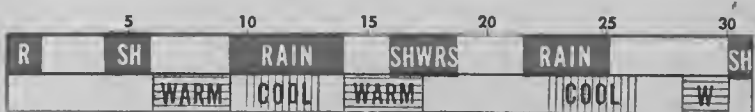
PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE

**Maritime Provinces**

For the number of times there are showers expected in the Atlantic Provinces during July, the actual amounts of precipitation recorded will be somewhat disappointing. Over the entire region, precipitation is expected to average below normal. So, even though frequent, storminess will be light. Of course, this is good for outside work, for interruptions will be quite brief. Looking over the temperature outlook, you may expect normal

to above normal temperatures to occur everywhere, except in the extreme southern coastal sections. The cooler weather in those portions will be more a result of cloudiness with low daytime temperatures, than any extreme low minimum temperatures. Two cooler periods are expected though, with low temperatures about eight to ten degrees lower than normal. Frequent fair weather will allow ample time for hot days. V

PRECIPITATION  
**JULY**  
TEMPERATURE





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bumps out of business?



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Even if you can only spare a few minutes, by all means take a ride in a new Plymouth with Torsion-Aire suspension

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But why not get the rest of the story while you're flashing along in the lowest, sleekest Plymouth ever built? You'll love its big *Thrill-Power* "303" V-8 . . . its new Torque-Flite automatic drive . . . its roominess and luxury—every inch of it.

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in a new *Thrill-Power* Plymouth!**

How about *tomorrow*? Phone your dealer and he'll bring a new Plymouth to your door. Try its new V-8 or 6 *Thrill-Power* GO . . . Push-button Torque-Flite automatic drive . . . Total-Contact brakes . . . and all the *other* excitingly new Chrysler-engineered advances!

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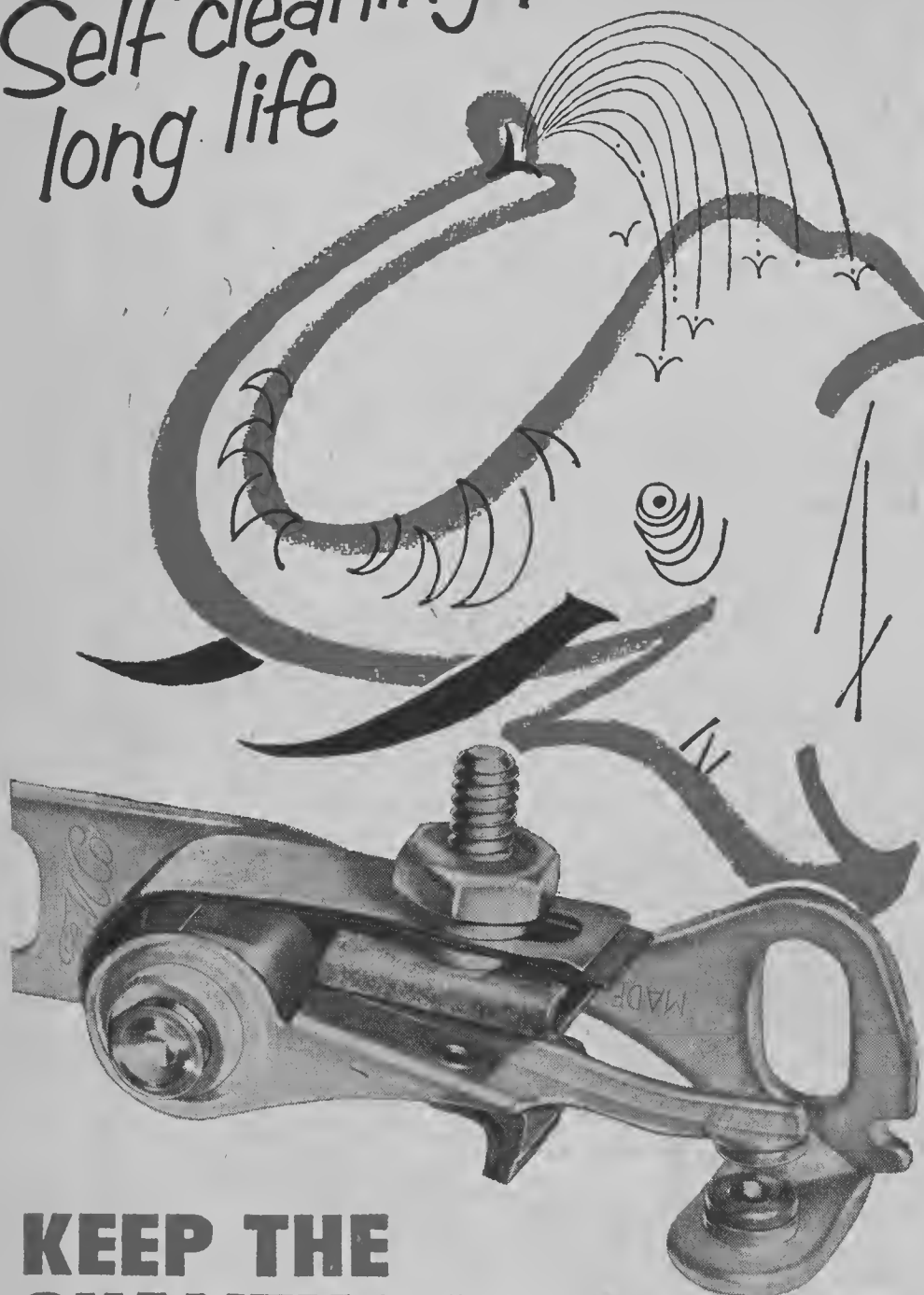
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Evan A. Hardy (center) receives an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Saskatchewan (Chancellor F. H. Auld, right) at Saskatoon, May 10.

### Saskatchewan Honors E. A. Hardy

AT the 46th Annual Convocation of the University of Saskatchewan on May 10, Evan A. Hardy, Technical Assistance Officer for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in Ceylon, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Chancellor, Dr. F. H. Auld, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province.

Dr. Hardy was for 30 years associated with the Agricultural Engineering Department at the University, from which he resigned as head in 1953, to take service with F.A.O. During his long service with the University, he, more than any other single individual, was responsible for guiding the development of mechanization in the province. By a singular and fortunate combination of circumstances, Dr. Hardy was presented for his degree by Dr. L. E. Kirk, dean emeritus of the College of Agriculture, and until his retirement a year or two ago, head of the Plant Industry Branch of F.A.O., at Rome.

### Alberta Seed Plants

THERE are now 19 municipal seed-cleaning plants operating in the province of Alberta, with an additional 16 in the process of incorporation, or construction. The 20th plant is nearing completion at Strathmore, and three others will be completed before autumn.

The plant at Morinville, since it began operations in January, 1950, has achieved a record for the province, and perhaps for Canada, for plants with equal machine capacity. To May 24, it had put through 1,825,000 bushels of grain. For the 1956-57 season, beginning in October, it operated 24 hours per day, and put through 400,000 bushels, with an additional 25,000 bushels booked for cleaning before seeding ended.

The estimate of the total handling for Alberta plants in 1956-57 is more than 4.25 million bushels.

### Growers Carry Tobacco Market Scheme

ONTARIO flue-cured tobacco growers to the number of 3,511, who market a crop worth \$70,000,000 annually, approved a marketing

scheme under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, in a plebiscite held May 21. Of those eligible, 3,324 actually voted, of whom 2,219 were in favor and 1,105 opposed. The Act required that 51 per cent of those eligible must vote, and that 60 per cent of those voting must favor the scheme, before it could come into effect. Of those eligible, the number voting exceeded the required 51 per cent by 428; and the number voting favorably exceeded the required 60 per cent by 224 votes.

The Marketing Board to be created will consist of one member from each of 14 growing districts, plus one share-cropper representative. This board will replace the 23-year-old Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association, which was operated by a Board consisting of six grower members and six processor members.

### Fifty Years Of Extension

AT the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, during the four-day period June 24-27, the Annual Conference of the Extension Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will be marked by a special program commemorating 50 years' service to Ontario agriculture by the agricultural representatives of the province.

From 1907, when the first six representatives were appointed, to the present time, this staff has grown to 54 agricultural representatives, 30 associate and assistant representatives, 41 specialists in home economics, ten specialists in fruit and vegetable extension, 14 specialists in agricultural engineering, and one in tobacco. The first junior farmer clubs were organized in Peel, York, Durham and Middlesex counties, in 1914, and the first boys' and girls' livestock club in Waterloo County, in 1915. Today, there are nearly 7,000 junior farmers in the province and more than 21,000 4-H Club members.

### W. T. G. Wiener Secretary 29 Years

ON May 31, W. T. G. Wiener, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers Association Inc., for the last 29 years, retired.

Son of John Wiener, an outstanding Manitoba farmer, Mr. Wiener was (Please turn to page 59)



# Look to Cockshutt

for record breaking performance



**get all  
the grain  
your fields  
can deliver**

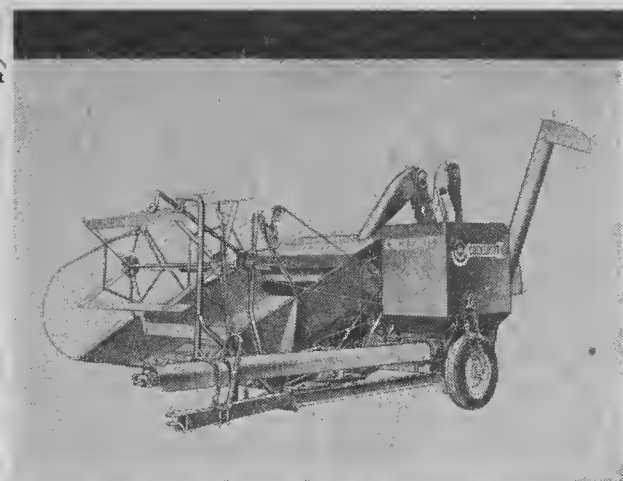
Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic Combines and unequalled grain saving performance go hand-in-hand. Superior control eliminates overloading, underloading, plugging... no matter how tangled or heavy the crop. Big threshing, separating and cleaning units deliver extra bushels from every crop.

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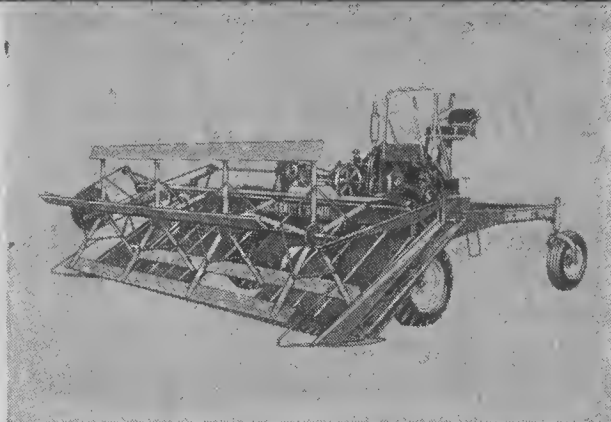
See and try the great new Cockshutt Drive-O-Matic Combine... it's designed to outperform, outclass all others in threshing, separating, cleaning and saving grain.

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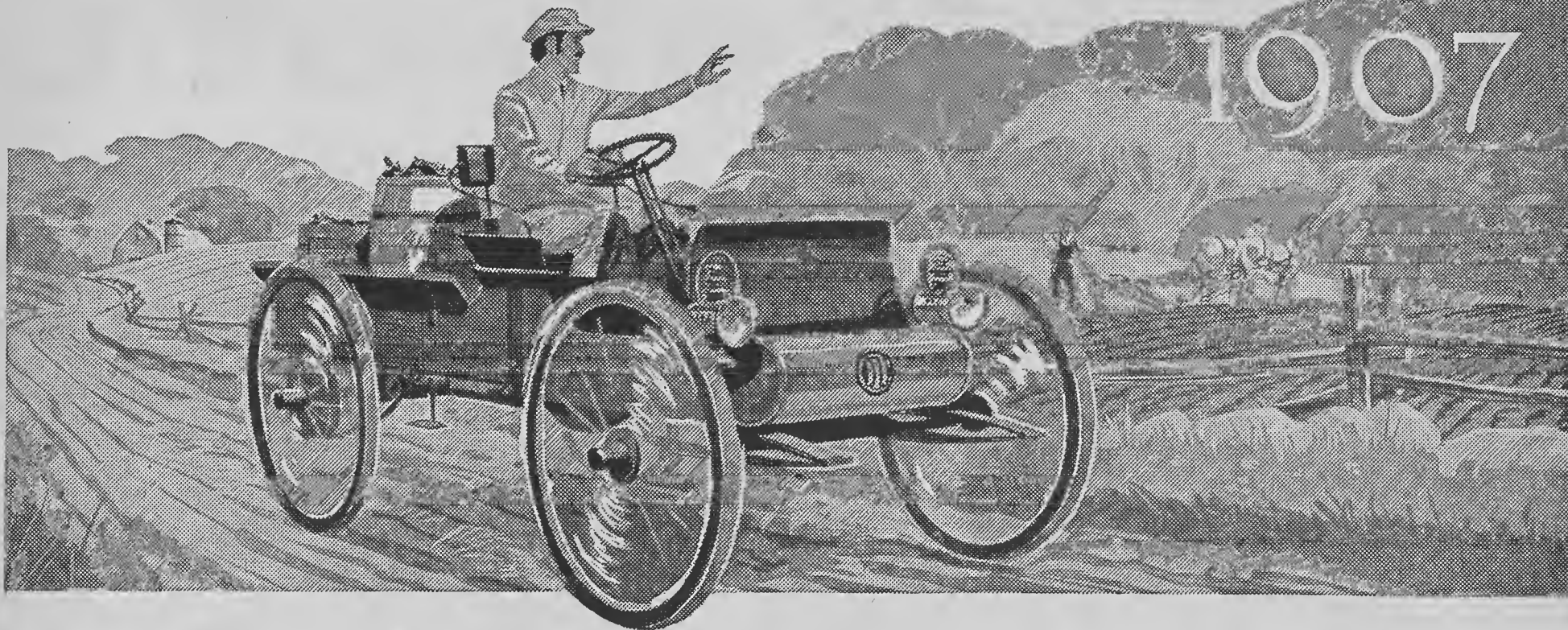
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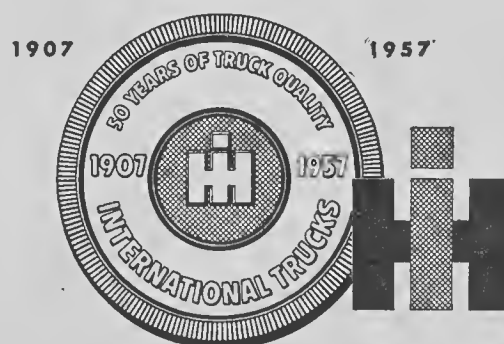


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**Internationals**

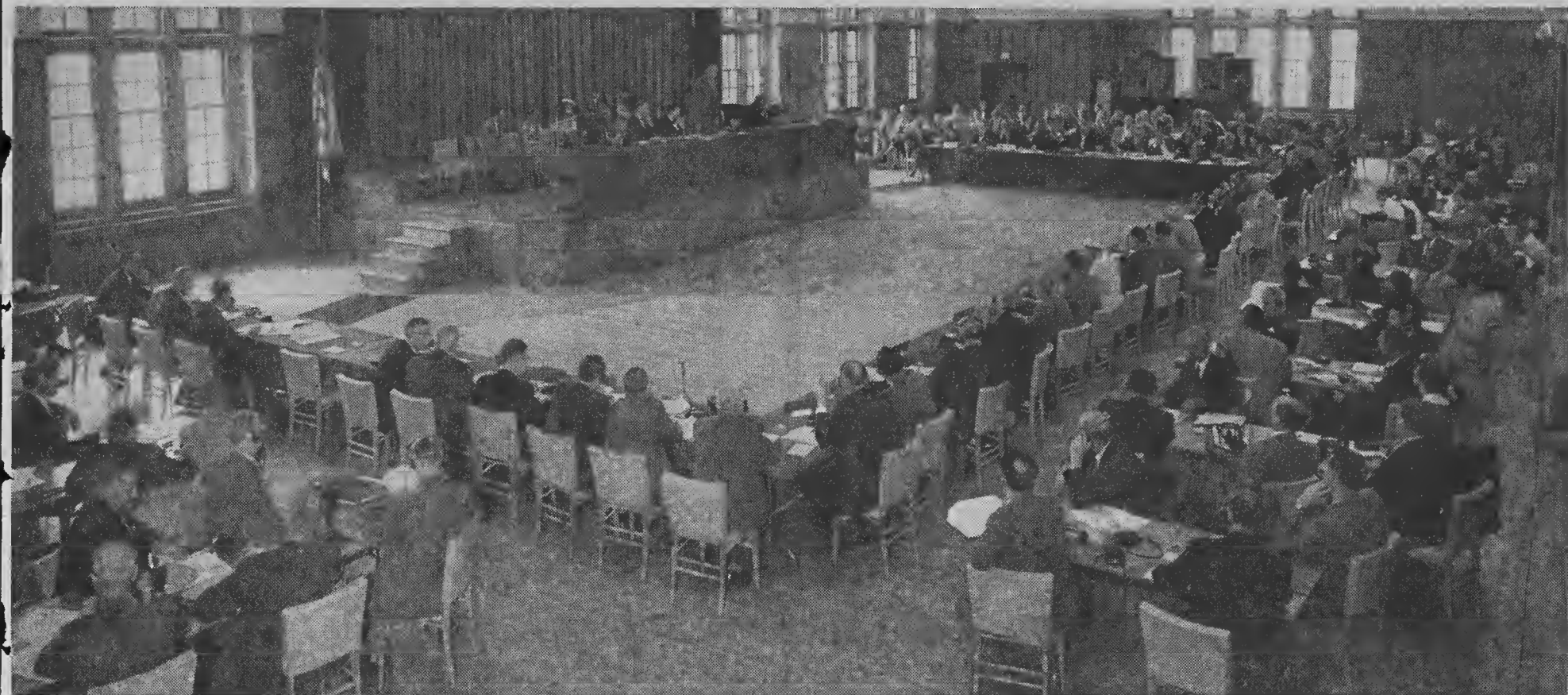
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[Purdue University photos]

Delegates to Ninth General Conference of International Federation of Agricultural Producers listen attentively as John Andrew delivers his Presidential Address.

# World Farmers Meet

**F**RANK discussion, much realism and an overriding spirit of good will prevailed when more than 200 farm leaders, from 41 national farm organizations in 25 countries, met at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., May 19-30. The occasion was the tenth anniversary and the Ninth General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP).

Deliberations were held against a background of large unmarketable surpluses of some farm commodities in certain countries; in the knowledge that there are still vast areas of the world where people are seriously underfed; and at a time when agricultural producers are failing to share equally in the rising standards of living in many countries. These and numerous other problems were tackled by the Conference with considerable spirit and careful judgment. The results of the deliberations are worthy of serious consideration by farm people, governments and international agencies throughout the world.

Delegates were sent to this meeting by their organizations for four main reasons, namely:

- (1) to study and discuss the problems and prospects of production and sale of agricultural products throughout the world;
- (2) to exchange views regarding the agricultural and trade policies of their respective countries, and the international repercussions resulting from such policies;
- (3) to be brought up-to-date on the activities of international organizations and councils with respect to economic, social and trade matters, both general and agricultural; and
- (4) to define joint policies on all matters of international concern influencing the well-being of agricultural producers, and to prepare corresponding recommendations for presentation to governments and international agencies.

This was a sizable task which kept the delegates busy from early morning until late at night, throughout most of the conference period.

The major portion of the time at the IFAP meeting is given over to the work of three committees: Policy, Agricultural Co-operation, and Membership and Constitution. Each of the member organizations is represented on these committees, and conference observers are permitted to attend committee meetings. Discussions at committee meetings are based on carefully prepared documents, and on submissions by member organizations. These tend

*Representatives of 25 countries met at Purdue University to seek solutions to the problems of agricultural adjustment, surplus disposal operations and international co-operation*

by LORNE HURD

to serve as a framework for committee reports, which, after careful scrutiny, debate and revision, are placed before a closing general session of the Conference, for approval. The adopted reports become the policy of IFAP until the next general conference held 18 months later. The decisions made at IFAP conferences are transmitted to governments through the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international organizations. In addition, IFAP member organizations are expected to tell their own governments what farmers think about international agricultural questions.

**M**AJOR interest at the Conference is centered in the Policy Committee, which gave considerable attention to the current agricultural situation, an understanding of which was essential to the

formulation of its recommendations. It noted that while general economic activity in the world flourished in 1956, and should have made possible a substantial improvement in the economic situation and in the standard of living of farmers, this did not occur. World agriculture and agricultural producers, although their function is vital, still occupied an adverse position.

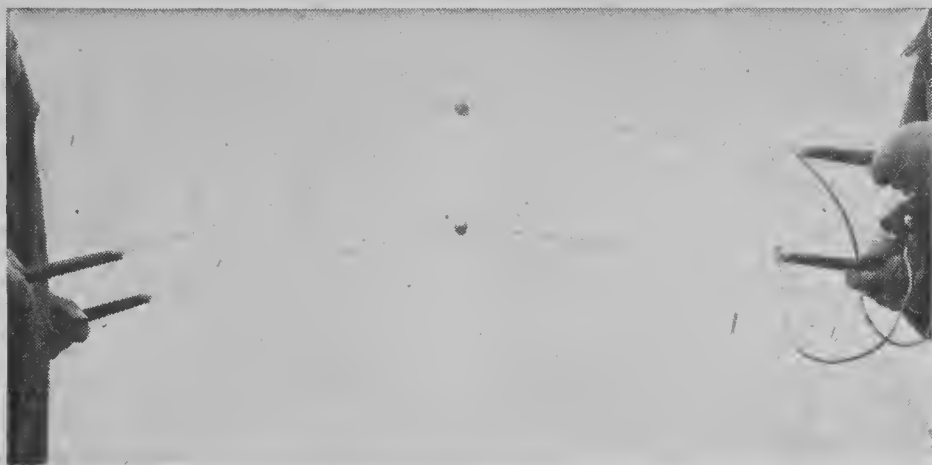
The committee recognized that the improvement of economic conditions in agriculture is contingent on the ability of producers to compete fully on equal terms with other sectors of the economy, and that producer efforts in this respect would fall into three categories: (1) measures of self-help on individual farms; (2) co-operation, organized amongst themselves on the national as well as the international plane; and (3) co-operation with governments and other economic groups. Therefore, producers must attach great importance to the rational management of their farms; to the use of all facilities offered by education and research; to such support measures as will be conducive to efficient production; and, finally, to the optimum utilization and conservation of renewable productive resources: soil, water, forests.

The Committee agreed that co-operative marketing and purchasing along with adequate agricultural credit facilities is (Please turn to page 60)

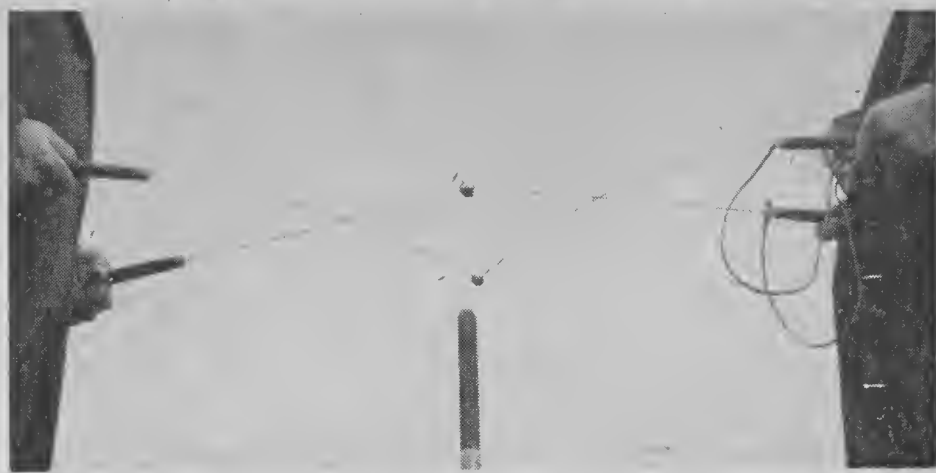


IFAP Secretary General R. Savary and FAO Director General B. R. Sen look on as W. J. Parker, on behalf of the CFA delegation, accepts a membership scroll from IFAP President John Andrew of New Zealand.





The rods of the Malinskys' secret device for water divining are almost parallel, which they say means that there is no water below the surface.



The foremost rods have rolled back over the other pair, indicating an underground stream to the Malinskys. The pole is used to mark the spot. [Guide photos]

# THE WATER GOES UP OR DOWN

*With a secret device, the Malinskys claim they can find underground streams, which they are using for two very different purposes*

by RICHARD COBB

**T**HE trouble with water is that often there is too much, or too little of it. But there are at least two people who claim that they can find water when you need it, or get rid of it if you have too much. In either case, they use a secret device which they brought with them from Czechoslovakia 20 years ago, when they settled at Selkirk, Man.

Joseph Malinsky and his son, also named Joseph, are water diviners with a difference. The difference is not only in their use of brass rods, and the little leather case which one of them wears on his belt, but in the way they harness underground streams, either for wells, or for drainage.

This is how they operate. Each of them has a pair of flexible brass rods, one pair with cups at the ends, the other pair with ball-tips to fit into the cups. They clip the wires from the mysterious leather case to one pair of rods, fit the cups and balls together, and then set off in search of water, walking sideways.

The rods are almost parallel, but bend slightly ahead of them as they walk. Then, suddenly, the foremost rods curve upward and roll back over the other two until the four rods form a diamond pattern. "There's water directly beneath us now," says the father, with complete confidence, and they drive in a stake to mark the spot below the center of the diamond.

The search continues nearby to find another point in the underground stream, and when the rods roll over again, they drive in a second stake. They now have the direction of the stream, and work across this line in the hope of finding another one. If they succeed, they trace the course of it to discover where it crosses the first stream. The final stake goes in at that spot.

Their motto is "two streams are better than one—especially when they cross." This is the best place to sink a well, or to drill a hole for a drainage pipe. On the other hand, the farmer often prefers to locate wells close to his house, barns or pastures, whether the streams meet at these points or not.

The Malinskys claim that they are never mistaken. They have letters from farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and North Dakota, and from radar sites set up by the Bell Telephone Company in

Ontario, testifying to their ability to find water for wells. Often it has been where there was supposed to be none, or close to a dried-up well, or even a few feet beneath it. Their advice to the faint-hearted is "Keep digging. We don't know how deep it is, but we do know there's water here." The deepest well was sunk to 325 feet below one of the radar sites, but that was exceptional.

Last summer, they found water for the town of Manitou, in southern Manitoba. The well was 50 feet deep, with 40 feet of water in it, yielding 10 gallons a minute. The Malinskys say they had located two streams whose courses crossed, and one of them was only a short distance from where the local creamery had failed to find water previously.

They admit that on two occasions they could find no water at all—which indicated to them that those areas were completely dry—and on both occasions they refunded money paid to them in advance. Another time, when they found water for the village of Perth in North Dakota, it proved to be salty, so the Malinskys located another source of fresh water without extra charge.

**T**HE drainage end of the business, suggested by a neighbor, E. D. McRae, has been developed on and around their quarter-section at Selkirk. Sloughs had made large acreages unworkable in the spring, and were even taking some land out of cultivation altogether, so they decided to try and find the answer. Their technique is to work over a slough with their divining device, preferably in summer when the slough is dry, or perhaps in winter when it is frozen over. They locate the underground streams just as they do for wells. If two intersecting streams can be found, they drill down to the nearest one, making a shaft about 12 inches wide, and then sink a four-inch block pipe down to the stream. This can be done with one stream, but two improve the run-off, even though the pipe does not reach to the second one. If it did, the underground water might be forced too far up the pipe to make drainage possible.

A portion of the block pipe projects above ground level, with some four-inch slits and several holes burned in it. The slough water drains through these holes and down the pipe. To prevent them from becoming plugged, the holes are covered with mosquito screening, and a wide-mesh screen is wrapped outside of that. In addition, an oil drum, with top and bottom removed, is placed around the pipe, and it, too, has holes, covered with more screening. A lid can be laid on top of the drum and pipe to prevent debris from getting in that way.

The Malinskys have two of these vertical drains, one eight and the other two years old, in sloughs on their farm. Each leads (Please turn to page 59)



Joseph Malinsky and son inspecting a drain. Most surface water has gone.

Top of a vertical drain shows above this slough during the spring thaw.





# Dairying Turns a Corner

*Higher prices for milk, combined with changes within the industry, bring increased returns to dairymen*

by DON BARON

**T**HAT old milk cow coming to the barn at chore time is the object of more admiring glances by farmers this spring. The reason is that whether her milk is bottled for home delivery in the rich fluid milk markets, or is churned or manufactured to sell for lower prices, it's still worth a little more this year than it has been for several seasons.

Dairying has undergone a small revolution in Ontario during the past few years. Farmers themselves, through their remarkable Ontario Cheese Producers' Association, have trimmed away the big cheddar surpluses of a few years ago, set up a new auction selling system, and are going into this production season with cheese factory milk prices up 30 to 40 cents per hundredweight over last year.

Manufactured milk men are heartened by a federal support price on powdered milk, which will hold prices about 60 cents higher than their lowest levels of last year.

Formula-pricing took fluid milk up 19 cents last winter: and with industrial expansion in Ontario showing no signs of slackening off, more farmers each year are getting into this highest paying of all milk markets, which now takes 36 per cent of the milk produced in the province.

New sanitary regulations are coming into effect now too, bringing quality of milk products in line with modern consumer demands.

**A** GAINST this backdrop of better prospects, however, is a story of struggle. And probably the greatest struggle of all was that waged by the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association.

Only eight years ago, the federal government had announced it would not negotiate another cheese contract with Britain. Cheese production had been brought to full flood during the war, with the demand for Ontario cheddar from overseas. Accumulated piles of it threatened to break the price structure. Dairying's historic "balance wheel," the outlet for surplus summer milk, was in trouble, and with it much of the dairy industry.

When the responsibility for selling their own cheese was suddenly thrown back on the farmers in 1950, they lacked experience, and they lacked a road to follow. But the leaders of the group never lacked courage, or the willingness to innovate.

They brought the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board (which through the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario had legal power to control marketing of cheese) up to date, and had it approved at federal level, so that its powers extended into the inter-provincial and export field. Then, the Board made history by concluding its own contract with the British Ministry of Food. This was the first time that organized dairy farmers in Canada had successfully negotiated the bulk sale of their product. It filled that contract for 20 million pounds of cheese.

It went further, and established a two-price system, after negotiating with the trade. This meant a price for cheese to be consumed in Canada that was four cents higher than the export price.

The two-price system, financed by license fees that cost producers three cents a pound, was maintained through the troubled period from 1951 to 1956. It held domestic prices above world levels, preventing the 57 million pounds exported during this period from lowering to world levels the domestic price of the 295 million pounds produced.

The board pooled the export and domestic prices so that all cheese-milk producers shared equally in



*Industrial development has swelled the proportion of milk going to the fluid market by two per cent per year. Federal price supports have raised powdered milk prices by as much as 60 cents above last year.*

the two-way price arrangement. This cost the producers some \$2,750,000 in license fees, but one representative of the cheese trade estimated that the program put something like \$3.5 million into the pockets of producers.

"It might have resembled a dumping program," admits Ontario dairy commissioner Everett Biggs, "but it was justified and successful, because the cheese was sold only in markets where it would not disrupt prices for other producers."

**T**HE Ontario Cheese Producers' Association also was busy with a broad program for improving the manner of handling cheese. It built a cheese curing and storage warehouse and office at Belleville, and another warehouse at Winchester, in the heart of the eastern Ontario cheese area.

Then, with the unwieldy stocks of cheese cleared away before the 1956 season, the two-price system was abandoned, and the board began to look in earnest at streamlining selling techniques. It had been negotiating minimum prices with the trade, but cheese had been sold by a number of cheese boards across the province, then later at six cheese exchanges. The Cheese Board aimed to set up central sales points, institute some sort of auction selling, free from any "understandings" or "agreements" that might free buyers from the need of bidding vigorously and competitively for cheese.

Dairy Commissioner Biggs and the manager, Charles Heath, flew to Holland that winter, placed an order for a Dutch Auction Clock, and installed it on the new regional exchange at Kingston. They established another sales exchange at Stratford, compelled factories to grade their cheese before listing it for sale, and hoped that the result would be full price competition in the cheese market, and realistic premiums on higher qualities of cheese. All buyers did not relish the new system, especially the Dutch clock, where each one sits at a desk facing the big dial and watches the sweep hand revolve from a high starting point down to the market price range. To buy cheese, a buyer must press the button at his desk, to stop the clock at whatever price he is prepared to pay. If a competitor pushes the button first on cheese that he particularly wants, it is just too bad. There is no redress with this mechanical auctioneer.

One unenthusiastic buyer, who spent \$150,000 of the total \$350,000 paid for cheese on the King-

ston exchange the day it was visited by The Country Guide, commented, "If you think this isn't work, just try it."

Buying is tougher through the clock, than under the older system, and the producers are confident that it brings them better prices.

With the new sales system in force, 1956 proved to be a turning point for the cheese producers. Thirty cents a pound was the starting minimum that year. But in the wake of heavy export demand and lower supplies, the marketing board negotiated raises until the minimum (Please turn to page 56)



*A cheddar cheese surplus was trimmed and a new system of selling by Dutch auction has been set up.*



# QUEBEC VETERINARY SCHOOL

*Continual growth of the veterinary profession is of prime importance to our livestock industry. This is the story of one of the two Canadian colleges that teach veterinary medicine*

by JACQUES SAINT-GEORGES

ONLY 1,800 veterinarians are available in the whole of Canada to tend 11 million cattle, five million hogs, one and one-half million sheep, one million horses and 72 million poultry. In North and South America combined, 22,700 vets, including about 18,000 in the U.S., have an animal population of about 1,329 million head in their care. It is small wonder, therefore, that at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association it was generally agreed that there is a serious shortage of practitioners in the profession. This also means that there are fine opportunities in the profession for young men wishing to enter it.

In Canada, two institutions teach veterinary medicine. One is the School of Veterinary Medicine of the Province of Quebec, at St. Hyacinthe, which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, and the other is the Ontario Veterinary College, at Guelph, which is an affiliate of the University of Toronto. The St. Hyacinthe school is unique in that it teaches this subject in the French language. Although it is now housed in a fine modern building, it has quite a history.

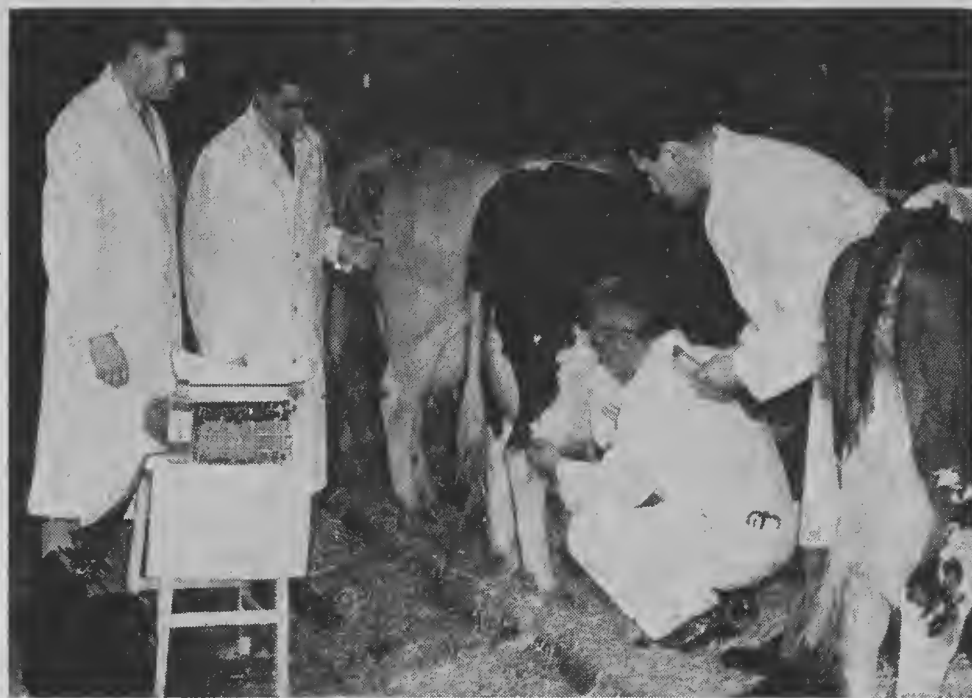
The first school of veterinary medicine in Quebec was founded in 1866 by McGill University, but in 1879 a French department was added to it under the supervision of Dr. V. T. Daubigny. Then, in 1885, Dr. Daubigny left McGill to join Dr. O. Bruneau in establishing the School of Veterinary Medicine of Montreal, affiliated with Victoria University at

Cobourg, Ont. In the same year, another French school sprang up in Quebec City, sponsored by Laval University and under the direction of Dr. J. A. Couture. Finally, Dr. Daubigny founded the French Veterinary School of Montreal. This was the only one to survive, and it went through some hard times.

Between 1910 and 1928, the teaching of veterinary medicine was at its lowest ebb in Quebec province. Working on an inadequate budget, the school seemed always to be on the move, chiefly into buildings vacated by other institutions. Even when the University of Montreal obtained its own charter, severing its connection with Laval and taking over the veterinary school, its troubles were not over.

In 1928, it was moved again. This time it went to Oka, where it came under the supervision of the Trappist Fathers, who succeeded in revitalizing the school, and made themselves responsible for teaching veterinary medicine in the province for nearly 20 years. But in 1947 this happy partnership came to an end, when the Trappists begged to be relieved of it owing to lack of space. This brought about another move which everyone hopes will be the final one.

A LAW was passed by the provincial legislature authorizing the Department of Agriculture to build a new school at St. Hyacinthe on a plot of land belonging to the province. This was opened in October, 1947,



Dr. M. Trepanier, head of the large animal clinic, making milk tests for the control of mastitis as practical training for three of the senior students.

and became known as the School of Veterinary Medicine of the Province of Quebec, affiliated once again to the University of Montreal.

This development brought in a new era for the school. Provided with a generous annual budget by the provincial government the school is now able to plan and build its own modern laboratories, and to purchase the equipment needed to teach a university course. The new-found security, which in no way reflects discredit on the valuable work done by the Quebec schools of the past, has made the new school into a strong influence for good in

veterinary medicine throughout Canada.

The choice of location has been a happy one. St. Hyacinthe stands at the center of one of the best agricultural areas of Quebec, which means that there is a steady supply of animal patients for the students. During the year 1955-56, the school treated 7,790 animals at the hospital and ambulatory clinics. Diagnoses were made for 1,945 large animals, and 829 consultations were given. The small animal clinic handled 756 cases and gave 350 consultations, not counting fluoroscopy. (Please turn to page 58)

## Co-operation or Compulsion?

*Some cogitations and reflections on the subject of marketing boards that will be reflected in the minds of many farmers*

by CLINTON C. REED

THE three principal problems facing the Canadian farmer, especially the western farmer, are these: First, the over-production of certain commodities; second, the failure to receive a fair share of the national income; and, third, the rising costs of operation.

In the past, agriculture has used two main roads to occupational betterment, namely, farm organization, and co-operation. Because membership in both is on a voluntary basis, the individual farmer can be an active member, an indifferent bystander, or in open opposition to either one, or both.

Considerable improvement has been brought about by these farm bodies. However, due to their voluntary nature, doubt as to their effectiveness has been on the increase. As a result, efforts are now being directed toward the establishment of compulsory adherence to marketing boards.

One of the questions the farmer must answer is whether co-operatives, or compulsory marketing boards, will bring about the greatest benefits, and

at the same time, be acceptable to the producer.

In appraising the merits of these two types of group effort we should bear in mind that co-operation has proved itself. Our success in solving grain handling injustices is proof of this. The pioneers of the United Grain Growers Limited and the Wheat Pools started with assets consisting only of the ideals of co-operation backed by their own courage. Today, they dominate the trade and are setting the pattern for all elevator services.

Co-operation has also entered many other fields of business, with marked success. Such achievements have proved that co-operation, when properly applied and managed, can serve as a check against the excessive abuses which result from the operations of private concerns enjoying monopolistic positions, or the advantages of a combine.

Farmers who question the value of co-operation, or who believe that it can make no new contribution to our (Please turn to page 55)



The modern building which now houses the School of Veterinary Medicine at St. Hyacinthe. Built by the provincial government, it was opened in 1947.



# The Courtship of Cassie Barrett

by INA BRUNS

"**S**AY, take a look at Cassie!" Gramps cried as he lowered his newspaper and stared incredulously at Mother's seventeen-year-old helper. "Blessed if we haven't been harboring a Cinderella in our midst!"

Mother came out of her bedroom, hairbrush poised in midair. She gave a gasp of pleasant surprise as Cassie pirouetted before us wearing Aunt Loretta's pale blue evening frock. She was radiant—our Cassie. Her hair shone like the copper kettle after mother scoured it with salt and vinegar. Her skin looked like the petals of Gramp's favorite tea-rose.

"Loretta, what have you done to her?" Mother asked. "You've turned our pretty little girl into a ravishing beauty!"

"Practicing witchcraft," Mother's younger sister laughed. "It's surprising what witchcraft and a new frock from Richard's can do for a girl."

I don't believe any of us, except perhaps David Selkirk, had noticed that Cassie Barrett was beautiful before that night of the box social and dance. Folks never had paid much attention to the brood of Barrett children that crowded Dan and Lula Barrett's weather-beaten shack at the far side of Sam Thompson's large farm. Of course things had been different for a time when Cassie's brother Buzz brought brief fame to our district by becoming pitcher for the Bisons. But after Buzz tired of city life and returned to our district to take up where he had left off, interest in the poverty-ridden family sagged to a new low. Folks didn't even feel so obligated to assist Dan and Lula when they decided these people were completely lacking in ambition.

Cassie was going through the awkward age at that time. The thin little girl with the over-large eyes was completely overlooked when the family was in the limelight. Mother was one of the few who realized Cassie didn't quite seem to belong in Dan and Lula's family. Even as a child Cassie was different. She was smart, she was proud, and what set her even farther apart from her brothers and sisters, Cassie was ambitious. She was the only one in the family who mourned when Buzz sickened of his new-found riches and came home for good.

"Now we can never live in a nice house like other people do," she said sadly as Mother helped her make over a dress someone had given her. "Gee, if I ever have a chance to be rich . . . if I ever do!"

**C**ASSIE chose to stay at our house as much as possible. Mother paid her what we could afford during the busy seasons, and she was glad enough to stay on even when there was no pay. She took great delight in the blue room that was Loretta's when she spent week-ends with us from her job in the city—and was Cassie's to care for when Loretta was away. Now that Cassie had reached her seventeenth birthday she was

planning to go to the city with Loretta and seek a job. Dan and Lula were at a loss to understand why their daughter was not satisfied to remain in the district where they hoped she'd marry a local boy and settle down to raise a family. But they promised she could go with Loretta after her birthday. That was before the box social and dance.

Now, Cassie stood before the mirror viewing herself with some surprise.

*Cassie chose to stay at our house. Mother was one of the few who realized that Cassie didn't quite seem to belong to the Barrett family. She was a smart girl, proud and ambitious. That perhaps accounts for our getting mixed up in her first love affair*

Perhaps she was realizing that good looks can be a great asset to a girl about to make her way in the world. At any rate, she had gone up our stairs a pretty girl and come down a beautiful young woman.

"Don't you go and spoil everything by saying 'ain't' in front of David Selkirk," Gramps warned. "School teachers are dead set against folks who say 'ain't'."

Cassie flushed with embarrassment. She was aware of the young teacher's

interest in her, but she was surprised that it was common knowledge.

Loretta gathered up the prettily decorated boxes she and Cassie had worked over all day. "Cassie knows how to behave, father. In fact, her grammar is getting better than yours."

"Well, hang it all!" he cried, "I ain't courtin' anyone! And while I'm givin' advice, Loretta, don't you let Sam Thompson bring you home. Sam

has got to stop makin' sheep's eyes at you now that you are engaged!"

"Sam and his fortune and that beautiful new car all gone forever!" Loretta sighed. "I must be mad not to have fallen in love with the district's richest man."

Mother came out of the bedroom all ready to leave for the big event. "We couldn't allow you to marry Sam Thompson even if you had fallen in love with him," she said. "Sam is years too old for you."

"But she'd never have to cook or wear old clothes," Cassie cried. "She

could travel . . . and . . . and!" Loretta laughed, pushing her out through the door where father was waiting with the car.

I wasn't taking a box to the social because the girls under fourteen bought paper bags of lunch like the older folks and younger children. I didn't mind not having a box to be auctioned. It was exciting enough to be going to the affair with two of the most popular girls in the district. I hoped David Selkirk would get Cassie's box. I was secretly in love with my teacher, but since it was obvious he wasn't going to wait for me to grow up, I was happy that someone as nice as Cassie might get him.

**D**AVID SELKIRK met the car as it turned in at the brightly lit schoolhouse. He pretended to be looking for a plank to be used as a seat, but we knew he was there to meet Cassie. Father took advantage of the situation and asked David to bring in the large carton in the back seat. "If you take a good look, you might be able to see that Cassie's box is the one done up in pink crepe paper," he whispered.

The violins already were playing and the dancers were in action. The Barrett family was waiting at the door. "Why Cassie's gone and grewed up!" Big Dan cried as he saw his daughter. "Darned if she ain't the prettiest thing I ever see'd."

David Selkirk was the first to reach Cassie when she reached the dance floor. They made a picture dancing  
(Please turn to page 36)

Illustrated by J. H. Petrie



*Cassie pirouetted wearing Loretta's pale blue evening frock. She was radiant, our Cassie.*





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# Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

THERE are times when people in eastern Canada get heartily sick of the word "wheat." Some of them—and Ottawa contains its quota—think that altogether too much is said about the wheat marketing problem, that the western farmer never had it so good, and so on. But during the course of the federal election campaign there seemed to be growing a better understanding of the problem. If so, that much has been gained.

But if many Canadians are slow to grasp what the United States surplus disposal program is doing to the wheat industry, how much response is to be expected from the people of another country? Official Ottawa has made protests to Washington; Mr. Howe has made blunt speeches intended for American consumption; but very little reaches the grass-roots.

The United States is busily getting rid of its accumulation of wheat and other commodities in surplus, through sales for local currencies, which this country properly regards as unfair competition. Whether Canada ought to try to copy the U.S. in this policy was of course one of the issues in Parliament and in the election. But whatever is done by either Ottawa or Washington, there is also the longer range future to consider. Ezra Benson, the secretary of agriculture, and his associates are trying to modify the farm price support program so as to discourage a further piling up of supplies that overhang the market and threaten it with collapse. Congress remains stubbornly unconvinced that this should be done. Congressmen of both houses are equipped with most sensitive antennae tuned to their constituents.

So perhaps the best approach is to convince (if possible) those constituents who live in the mid-western states, as far as wheat is concerned, that their government's policy is hurting people in another country who are very much like themselves and against whom they presumably harbor no hard feelings.

At any rate, that's what was attempted by the Canadian wheat growers represented at the big conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers last month. The conference was held on the campus of Purdue University, Indiana, which is not exactly in the heart of the American farm belt but well inside it. The Canadians took the unusual step of making public a statement first presented at a closed meeting of the I.F.A.P. policy committee.

This statement spoke of "heavily subsidized wheat exports" and lack of co-operation with the Canadian government in working out a solution to the problem of surpluses. It didn't mention the United States by name (France and some other countries also subsidize exports), but the implication was clear enough. It called for a "minimum disruption of commercial markets," and declared that "the lack



of effective co-operation is putting the Canadian farm economy in the gravest jeopardy."

MEANWHILE, and quite submerged by the election, the diesel firemen hearing before a royal commission of three judges has been limping along here. The show is to go on the road presently. It's pretty dull, on the whole, and yet, it's important to the whole country, because the possibility of a second strike on the C.P.R. still remains, should the Commission's findings favor the railway, rather than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Whether the company's plan to restrict the use of firemen on diesel locomotives will impair safety is the sole issue; and public opinion is being relied on to discourage another strike.

The company is very serious about its plan, for which witnesses for the C.N.R. and American railroads have indicated their general approval, even though none of them have yet ventured to press it themselves. The final C.P.R. witness at the Ottawa hearings was the Company president, N. R. (Buck) Crump, who laid great stress on the need for economies, wherever they can be made.

Mr. Crump said, for example, that the St. Lawrence Seaway would throw open an additional estimated \$35 million of C.P.R. freight traffic per year. In the long run, he expected that the Seaway would be good for the company because of its effect in developing the Canadian economy, but for a number of years he was certain that the C.P.R. would lose revenue. How much he didn't know.

At the same time Mr. Crump referred to the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates. This is a favorite subject of his, and he seldom loses an opportunity to lodge his complaint that the rates are too low and ought to be substantially raised. He often accompanies this proposition with the suggestion that since western farmers must meet world competition they should receive a subsidy from the national treasury. But he doesn't think the C.P.R. ought to carry grain at unremunerative rates. This raises the old familiar argument as to whether the Crow's Nest rates are unremunerative. Actually, on this occasion the C.P.R. president didn't develop his thesis, as it would have been out of place.



## GET IT AT A GLANCE

Potash is to be mined on a large scale at Esterhazy, Sask., about 150 miles east of Regina. International Minerals and Chemical Corporation has announced that it will start immediately to develop the 450,000-acre mine site. The high quality potash deposits lie almost horizontally some 3,000 feet below the surface. Potash, one of three essential plant food nutrients, is used extensively in fertilizers. ✓

A new method of reducing wind damage in barley crops has been found in South Australia. It consists of rolling a barley crop flat one week before it is ready to be harvested. In a trial at Roseworth Agricultural College, 12.5 per cent more barley was harvested from a rolled plot than from a plot in the same field harvested in the normal way. ✓

The new U.S. price support for wheat has been announced at 75 per cent of parity or \$1.78 per bushel. This is 22 cents a bushel below the 1956-57 support price. Wheat acreage allotment has also been reduced to 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by Congress. Quotas must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of producers in a June referendum. If they are not approved, there will be no restrictions on wheat marketings and the support will drop to 50 per cent of parity or to \$1.18 per bushel. ✓

Insecticide research studies on stored product insects are to be intensified by the Canada Department of Agriculture. The expanded program will be conducted at the new Science Service Laboratory, Winnipeg, which is to become the only research center in Canada where studies of this nature will be carried on. ✓

A malting barley production record was set last year by Ed Wallace, Bell's Corners, Carleton County, Ont., when he came up with a yield of 85 bushels per acre of the variety OAC 21. Mr. Wallace won the Ontario High Yield Malting Barley Contest for this achievement. The contest will be conducted again in 1957. Entry forms, rules and additional information can be secured from any Ontario agricultural representative. Prize money is donated by the Brewing and Malting Barley Research Institute. ✓

U.S.S.R. grain production reached a record level in 1956 and exceeded the 1955 output by about 20 per cent, according to a report from Moscow. Actual grain production figures were not released. It is known, however, that the Soviet Union is in a position to export large quantities of wheat in 1957. Trade agreements covering the current year indicate that the Soviet Union has commitments to supply 185 million bushels to Eastern European countries, 15 million bushels to Egypt, 800,000 bushels to Finland and 37,000 bushels to Norway. ✓

A Canadian Holstein, Sniders Fond Hope King, was grand champion Holstein bull at the Royal Show held at Sydney, Australia, recently. He was one of the top show bulls in Canada when bought for the New South Wales Department of Agriculture in 1955. King was bred by A. B. Snider, Brampton. ✓

Soybean yields of 68 bushels per acre! That's not a dream, but a record set by Wm. Bartja, Pelee Island, in the Ontario Soybean Contest, which is jointly sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto Elevators Limited and Victory Soya Mills. The contest will be held again this year and is open to any grower who feels that he can produce a substantially bigger crop of soybeans than the average in his district. Entries close July 1. Entry forms and rules can be obtained from any Ontario agricultural representative. ✓

Egg producers in Britain have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a marketing board to handle their produce. The British Egg Marketing Board can assume full trading authority any time after May 14. Under the new scheme, it is felt that producers will be able to face the future with greater confidence than before. The Board will decide the price at which it will sell eggs to wholesalers, but the consumer will continue to determine the retail price. ✓

The Saskatchewan Government will pay 50 per cent of construction costs on flood control works in conservation and development areas in the province, under a new policy announced by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. I. C. Nollet. The new policy provides more generous assistance, the approach being to split all costs of a completed project between the area concerned and the government. ✓

The decline in milk production in Canada, which started in the last part of 1956 and has continued during the first quarter of 1957, may be credited in part to a fall-off in cow numbers, and more particularly to a substantial reduction in the proportion of cows in dairy herds actually being milked. D.B.S. reports that milk intake of dairy factories for the production of butter, cheese, ice cream and concentrated milk products during the January-March period, 1957, was down 16 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. ✓

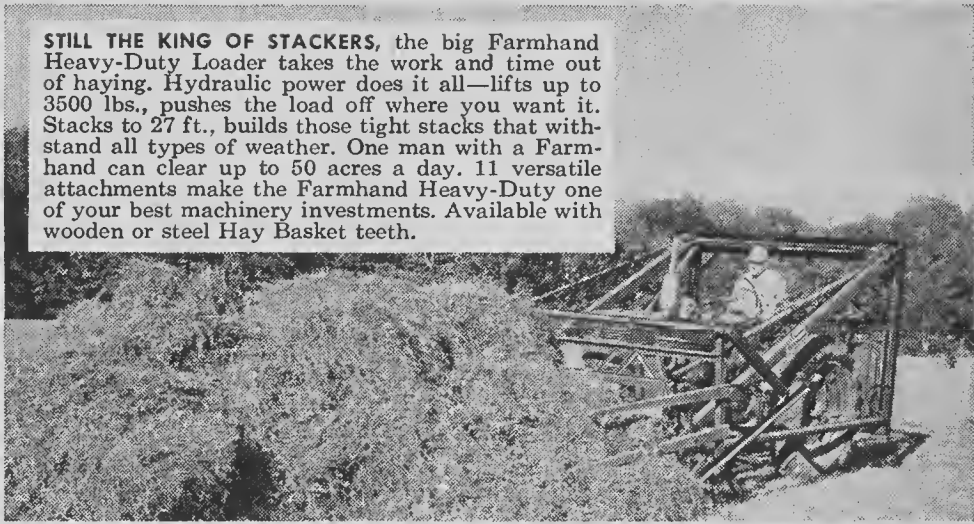
The Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta., will celebrate 50 years of service to the farming industry on July 31, 1957. Speakers at the anniversary day gathering will include Dr. Andrew Stewart, president, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Dr. C. H. Goulden, director, Experimental Farm Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. ✓

Selkirk wheat seems likely to find a place on Prince Edward Island farms as a result of its performance under tests made at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm. During the past three years, it has yielded an average of 32.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 30.7 bushels for Acadia. Superior rust resistance, good milling quality and bald heads gave Selkirk other advantages over Acadia. ✓

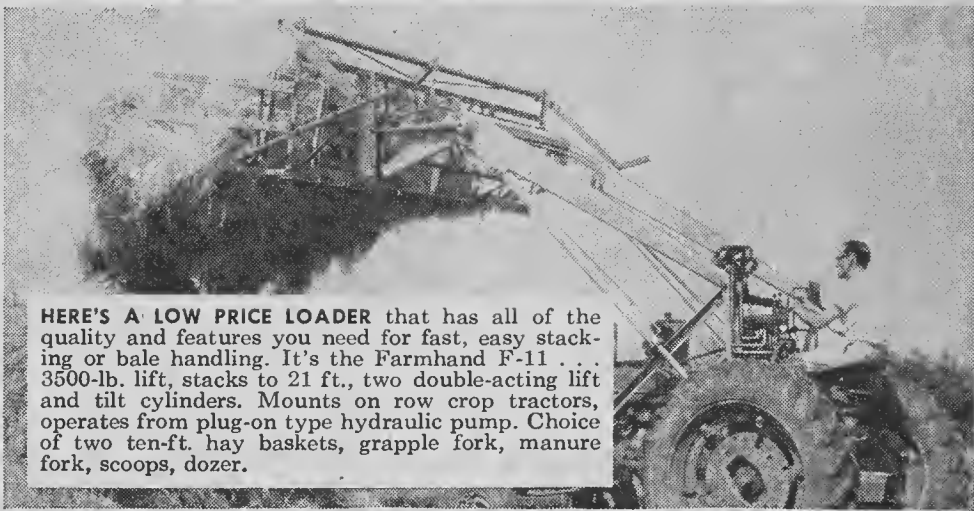
A farm management specialist has been appointed to the Agricultural Representative Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He is J. A. Brown, who will be responsible for formulating a farm management advisory program for the assistance of farmers in the province. ✓

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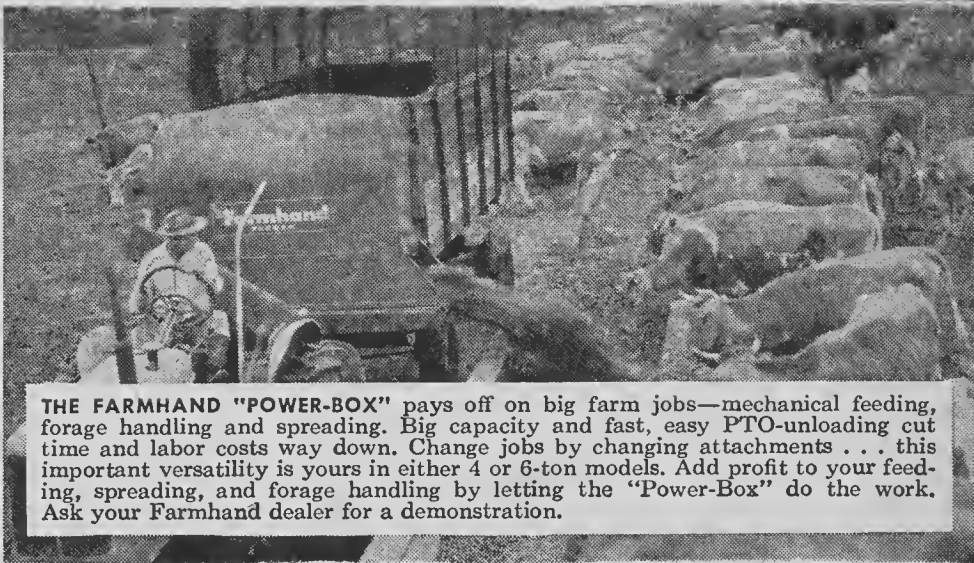
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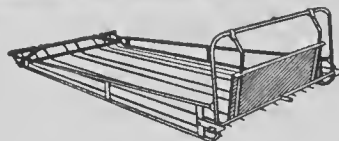
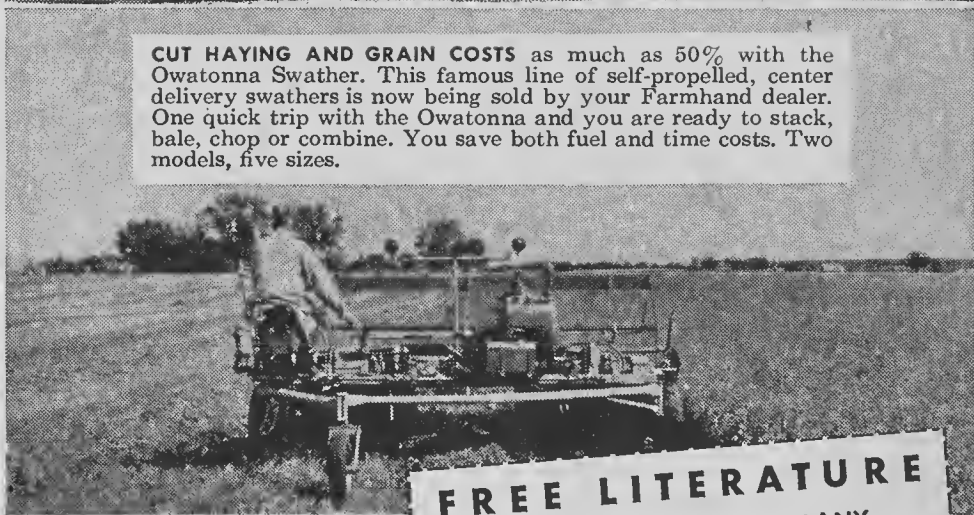
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## LIVESTOCK



[Guide photo]

This uncompleted loose-housing barn at Melfort Experimental Farm, Sask., shows the wide central alley where a tractor can be used for the chores.

## Pasture Needs Of the Dairy Herd

THE most economical feed for milking cows is provided by good legume or grass-legume pastures. These furnish large amounts of proteins, vitamins and carbohydrates at low cost, but their nutritive value declines with advancing maturity of the crop, according to Prof. M. E. Seale of the University of Manitoba.

Dr. Seale suggests that the grazing season can be lengthened by using supplementary pastures, which reach their optimum grazing condition as the permanent pastures ripen. Rotational grazing may produce the same effect.

A cow can consume enough good forage to maintain herself and to produce about 25 pounds of milk. Higher production requires the additional feeding of a grain mixture. This mixture depends on the quality of the pastures, which can be classified as excellent, good or fair, depending on the species of forage and the stage and density of growth. The quality decreases during the pasture season, which makes it advisable to increase the proportions of protein-rich feeds in the grain mixture.

Milk flow, butterfat test, condition of the cows and quality of pasture determine the amount of grain mixture to be fed. Therefore, to use feed efficiently and economically, a knowledge of the individual cow's production and butterfat test is essential, says Dr. Seale. Otherwise, a cow may be overfed or underfed, resulting in something less than the most profitable level of feeding in either case. V

## Old Formula Not Good Enough

"CAN we base our selection of herd replacement females on the records we are keeping now?" This question is being asked by the department of animal science, University of Alberta, and is answered by them as follows. Most people thought at one time that a herd graded up through the use of good bulls would take on a uniformity that made selection relatively easy. When a heifer was needed for the breeding herd, the one with

the most pleasing form was picked, or sometimes the best were sold because they brought the most money. It wasn't considered bad to use what was left, because they were all bred the same way.

This easy-going way should come under close scrutiny in view of the information now available from performance testing. Marked differences in the ability to grow rapidly and efficiently have been demonstrated among beef animals of similar type and general appearance. In the University herds, maximum variations in weaning weights (after adjustments for age of dam and sex of calf) have been of more than 100 pounds in all three beef breeds. The variation in daily gain from weaning to one year old has been over three-quarters of a pound per day in males, and over one-half pound in females. This should surely illustrate weakness of the idea that any will do if they are all bred the same. V

## Proper Balance In Rations for Swine

THERE are two kinds of feed in swine rations. One is the basal feed, including barley, oats, corn and wheat, which supply energy. The other is the supplement, which should make good any deficiencies in the basal feed with a supply of protein, vitamins, minerals and antibiotics.

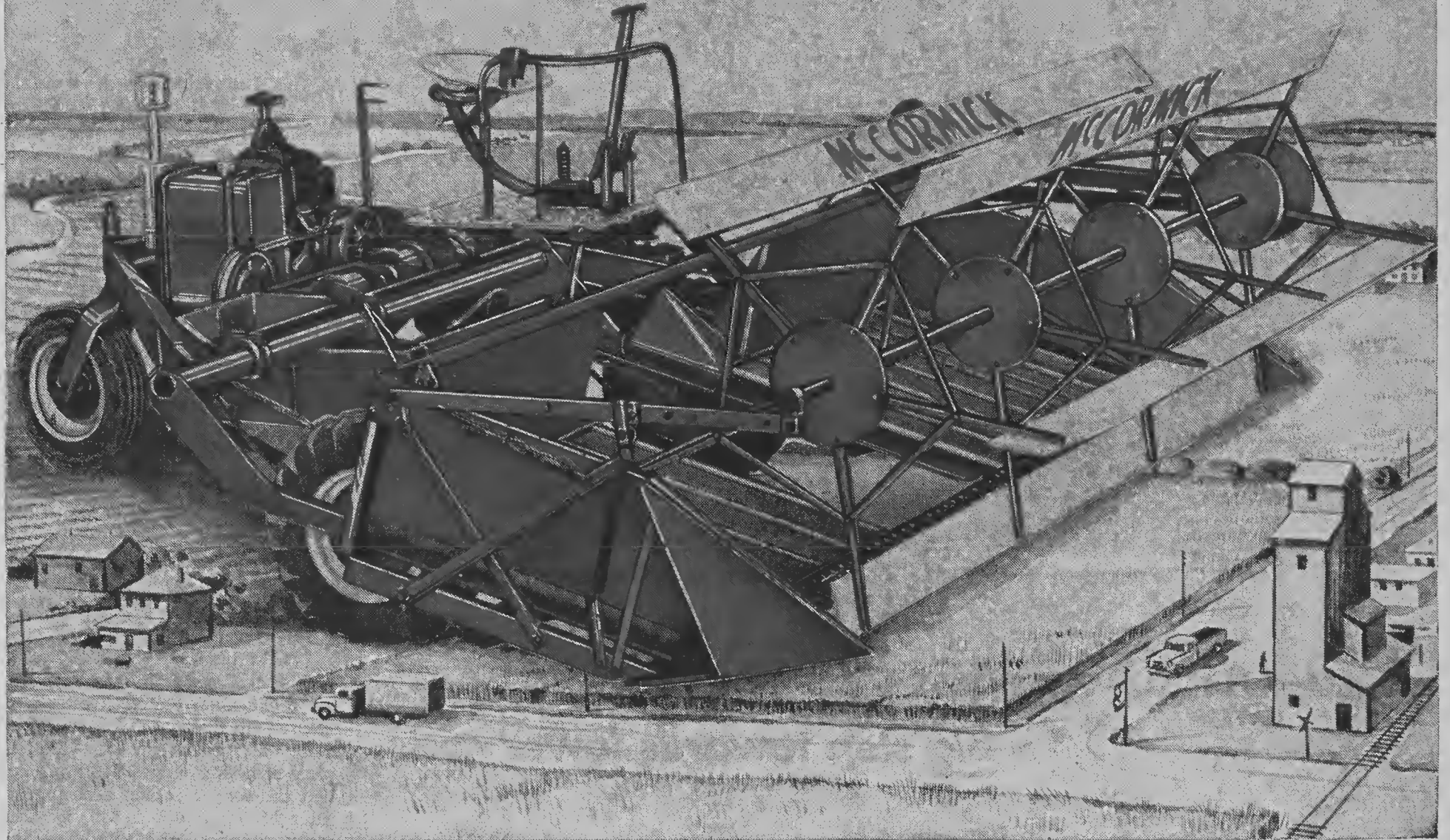
The Ontario Department of Agriculture points out that a supplement is required by regulation to contain at least 35 per cent protein. By mixing 85 parts of oats and barley with 15 parts of a 35 per cent protein-vitamin-mineral supplement, a growing ration containing 15 to 16 per cent protein is produced. If corn is used, the proportion should be 75 parts of corn and 25 parts of protein supplement to obtain the same result.

If you use 92 parts of oats and barley with 8 parts of the 35 per cent supplement, you get a finishing ration which is 14 per cent protein. With corn, the same percentage of protein is obtained by mixing 80 parts of the grain with 20 parts of the supplement.

The Department recommends skim milk, with a source of vitamins A and D, as an excellent balancer for mixed



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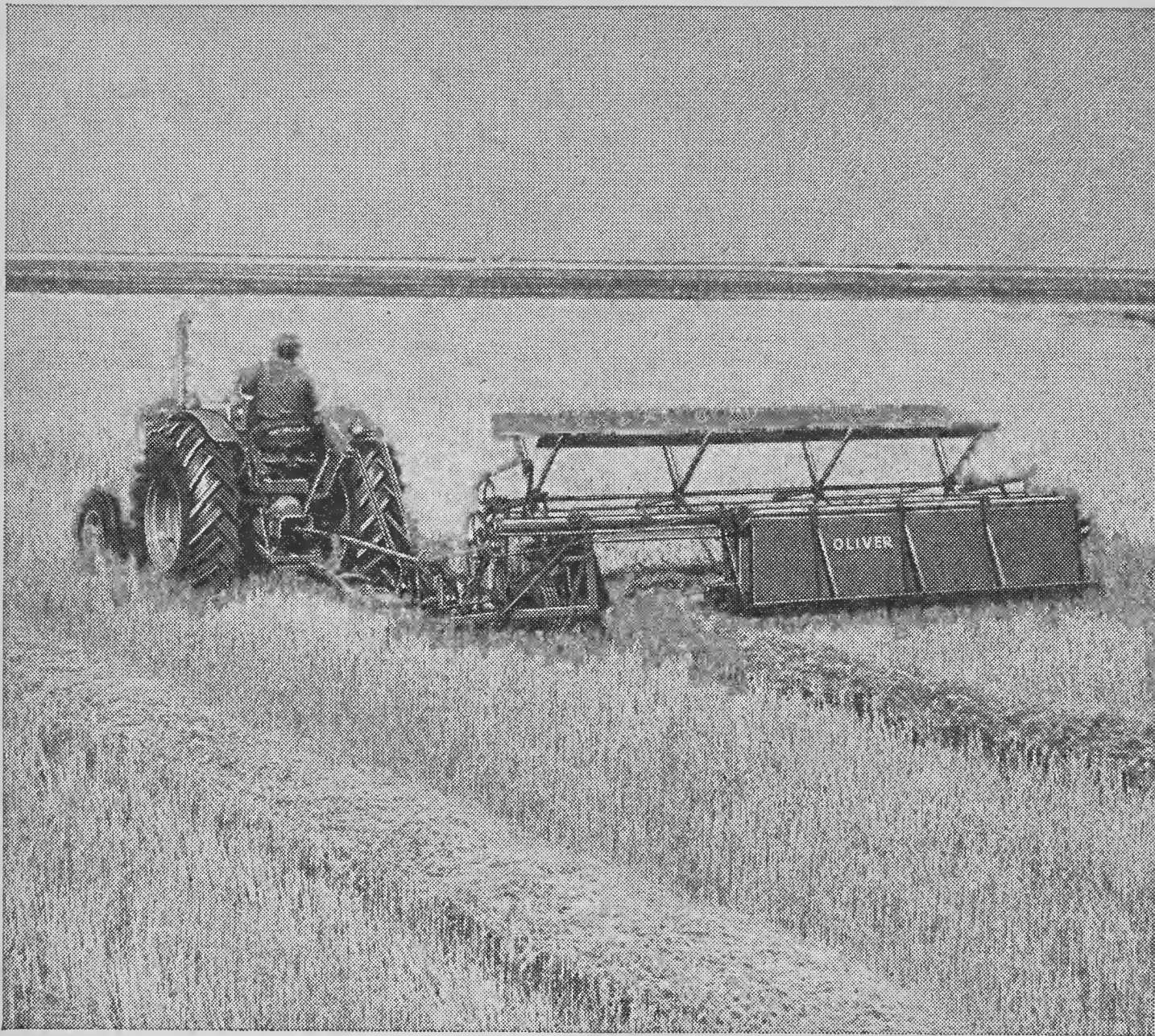
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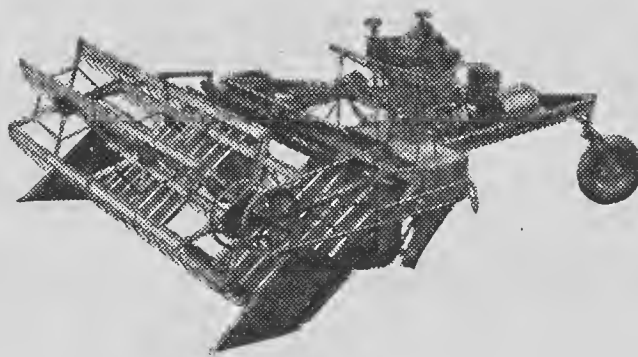
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## LIVESTOCK

farm grains. As a starter, a ratio of 3 to 1 by weight between skim milk and grain needs 17.5 per cent protein supplement in ration. As a grower, the skim milk-grain ratio should be 2 to 1, with 16 per cent protein. For finishing, equal parts of skim milk and grain go with 14 per cent protein.

Corn is lower in protein and requires more milk in the mix. Butter-milk and skim are similar in composition. Whey is lower in protein than either of them, but it can be used with regular grower and finisher rations. V

## Stilbestrol Causes Abortion

**M**AKE sure that your bred animals do not have access to stilbestrol feeds, says Dr. J. K. Morrow, who is supervisor of brucellosis control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Bred heifers on daily stilbestrol abort their calves in a high percentage of cases. This may not be serious with feedlot heifers, but it is bad for breeding stock.

Dr. Morrow's advice is to store stilbestrol feeds so that there is no possibility of breeding stock, either cattle or hogs, getting into them. All farm help should be warned of the danger of giving this type of feed to any animals, other than those to be fattened for sale. When using stilbestrol, be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions very closely. V

## Half a Litter Is Not Half as Good

**E**VERY time a young pig dies, the farmer loses around \$10 to \$12 of his profit. Glen Flaten, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, says that the price of hogs averages \$42 at present, and the cost of raising each pig in a litter of ten is about \$30, including maintenance of the sow. The total profit on the litter of ten would be \$120.

That is if all the pigs survive. But Mr. Flaten reckons that in Saskatchewan 35 to 40 per cent of the pigs in a litter die before weaning. This means not only that there is no profit on the dead ones, but it increases the cost of the survivors, including such fixed costs as feeding the sow, depreciation and labor.

If only five out of ten pigs survive, the estimated cost per pig would reach about \$34, or an \$8 profit per pig on a selling price of \$42. The total profit on the five-pig litter would be \$40, or exactly one-third of the profit on the ten pig litter, which was \$120.

Mr. Flaten recommends five ways to curb death in pigs before weaning. Feed potassium iodide to the sow during the last two to three months of pregnancy. Feed ferrous sulphate to the young pigs. Feed the sow with good alfalfa hay or fish oil during pregnancy to supply vitamin A. Use a farrowing crate to prevent the sow from trampling or crushing the young pigs, and give her a laxative of bran or oats several days before and after farrowing to relax her. Finally, use heat lamps in cold weather and prevent drafts. V



## FIELD



[Guide photo]  
Beets at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm show beneficial effect of manure in the foreground compared to growth on an unfertilized plot behind pole.

## Anti-Scab Potato Variety

THERE is new hope for Ontario farmers who had stopped growing potatoes on account of the high incidence of scab in their alkali soils. The new, scab-resistant, Huron variety has been tested and increased, and has been distributed to certified seed growers in the province this year.

Huron has yielded 35 per cent higher than Katahdin, and is higher in total solids. It is moderately resistant to common scab, highly resistant to early blight, immune in the field to virus B, and resistant to virus A and Y. On the other hand, it is susceptible to leaf roll and verticillium wilt, and moderately susceptible to late blight. Under dry conditions, a curling of the leaves is difficult to distinguish from virus leaf roll.

Huron is very late maturing, and later than Sebago. Its tubers resist skinning during harvesting, and they are not as smooth as Katahdin. It has superior cooking quality to Katahdin, and resists after-cooking darkening. ✓

## Getting the Best Out of Sweet Clover

SWEET clover is one of the most productive pasture crops, says J. R. Greenshields of the Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon. It is best to avoid overgrazing it, but grazing should start in the second season with sufficient livestock to prevent the plants from becoming coarse and woody. Growth should be maintained at 10 to 15 inches.

Cattle and sheep may bloat on sweet clover pasture, but the risk is not so great as with alfalfa, and some precautions can be taken. Cattle should not be turned into sweet clover for the first time when they are hungry, or when the pasture is wet with rain or dew. Access to dry feed, such as straw or hay, will also reduce the bloat hazard, while livestock are pasturing sweet clover.

For the best hay, sweet clover should be cut not later than the opening of the first flowers. It requires slightly longer to cure when cut at

the less mature stage, but the hay becomes woody and coarse if cutting is delayed.

When used as silage, sweet clover should be cut with a forage harvester about one week or ten days later than is recommended for hay. It tends to be more moist than is necessary for silage, but this can be overcome by allowing it to wilt in the swath. ✓

## Killing Insects In Stored Grain

THE rusty grain beetle, grain mite and fungus beetle are the chief robbers of stored grain. A lot of these grain infesting insects can survive the coldest weather, and cause severe losses to farmers and grain handlers when the warm weather comes and they start to multiply. They can be controlled by moving or cleaning grain during cold weather, but this is not always practical, especially when large quantities of grain are involved.

However, effective control is possible through using fumigants, such as EB-5, according to F. L. Watters, of the Stored Grain Insect Laboratory, Winnipeg. Fumigants are usually applied as liquids, which vaporize into gases poisonous to insects and mites. It is important that they penetrate throughout the pile of grain, if they are to work effectively.

When applying fumigants, seal all cracks, doors, ventilators and spout openings to keep the gas from escaping. Where there are large quantities of grain, it is best to fumigate from above. These chemicals can be dangerous, so always wear protective clothing and respirators with the correct cannisters when handling the fumigant, or when entering buildings that are being fumigated. ✓

## Planned Attack On Weed Population

GOOD planning for greater success in weed control is the theme of a weed control calendar, which was prepared by J. J. Sexsmith of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta. He believes that all control measures

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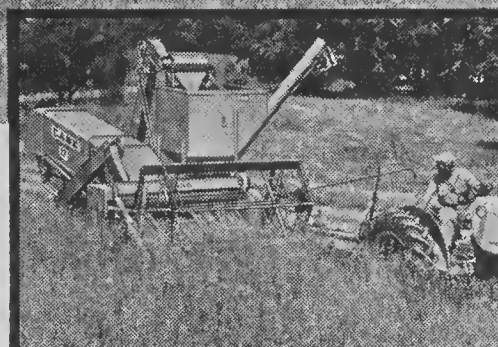
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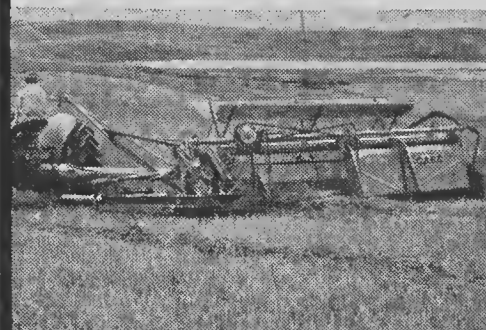
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Case-built swaths cure completely, lying high atop stubble for free over - under - through circulation. Ground, PTO drive; 9, 12, 15-foot.

should be considered in advance for the best results.

For June and July, Dr. Sexsmith says that there should be selective treatment with 2,4-D and MCP to kill annual weeds and for top growth control of perennial weeds in grain crops. Fields should be inspected from the time of emergence to determine the need for treatment and the proper time to apply it. Treatment with heavier rates of 2,4-D at the flower-bud stage will control perennials in non-cropped fields. Heavier treatments are required also for weeds and brush in pastures, fence lines, roadsides and waste areas.

In August, he suggests that you prevent the return of weeds and the spread of seed by using a re-cleaner on combines, and by carefully cleaning the harvest machinery. Stubbles should be cultivated immediately after harvest to reduce seed-set of Russian thistles, and to encourage fall germination of weed seeds already produced, except wild oats.

September spraying of stubbles with 2,4-D, to control Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle, is recommended. Soil sterilants should be applied to small patches of persistent perennial weeds using sodium chlorate, for example, between September 15 and October 15. Stubbles should be shallow cultivated to induce fall germination of wild oat seed, after seed on the surface has had a chance to dry.

In October, he suggests a final working for continuous fallows being used to eradicate persistent perennials.

## For and Against Anhydrous Ammonia

THE direct use of anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer has three obvious advantages, according to the soils science department of the University of Manitoba. It is the cheapest nitrogen fertilizer to manufacture, it has a high nitrogen content (82 percent), and it can be handled with less manual labor than the pellet-form fertilizers.

Its disadvantages are that costly equipment is needed for storage, transport and application, and it must be handled with care, because it is a liquid under high pressure, and can also cause severe burns on contact with the skin.

The typical anhydrous ammonia applicator consists of a tank mounted on a machine, which has narrow shanks or knives spaced about a foot apart. The ammonia goes through a metering device and manifold, and is released into the soil through the knives. The meter measures the amount of ammonia, and the manifold assures uniform distribution to each of the knives.

Soils absorb ammonia quickly and retain it, but there will be losses if the ammonia is not covered immediately by the soil after it is released behind the knives. Gradual loss can occur also if soils are excessively wet but little or no loss is found when ammonia is injected into moist, friable soil at a depth of five to six inches. It should be applied in the spring.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-foot 65 combine  | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop-Way Purchase Plan     |

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Address \_\_\_\_\_



## HORTICULTURE



The growing season is one round of potential trouble for the fruit grower and gardener, from diseases and insects, such as the difficult currant fruit fly.

### Currant Fruit Fly

IT is not so many years ago that in many parts of Canada, it seemed almost impossible to grow satisfactory crops of currants and gooseberries because of the damage caused by the currant fruit fly.

This insect can now be controlled by the use of DDT. The adult emerges from the soil beneath the bushes just before blossom time, laying its eggs in the newly formed berries. The small white grubs that result live inside the berries, which ripen prematurely and fall to the ground.

Spraying with two pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder in 100 gallons of water covering the bushes thoroughly, will kill the adult flies, if done when 80 per cent of the fruit has set and again 10 days later. ✓

### Why Are Some Plants Greener?

WORKERS at the University of Wisconsin asked themselves why some plants are greener than others. Knowing that such plants have more chlorophyll than others, what they really wanted to know was why some plants contain less chlorophyll than others.

They found that a certain potato variety named Blondy, and a certain pale-green race of red clover, have only about half as many stomata per square inch as normal related varieties. Messrs. Cooper, Reiman and Smith began to study these stomata, or breathing pores, of pale-green plants, and found that where the leaves are abnormally pale they contained fewer or smaller stomata; and that leaves that are normally green, but lose their color, do so because the breathing pores are breaking down.

The breathing of plants is through the leaves and it is through the stomata in the leaves that the oxygen given off during photosynthesis is exchanged for the carbon dioxide in the air. Consequently, if the breathing pores do not properly function, these gases cannot be exchanged, the chlorophyll in the nearby cells ceases to work and gradually disintegrates.

Scientists point out, however, that there could be many reasons for stomata failure. In the white part of onion leaves, the breathing pores

are spaced too close together. Corn sometimes has leaves with white sectors in them, indicating deformed stomata. ✓

### Cultivation And Winter Injury

SEVERE freezing often damages or kills large numbers of fruit trees. In November, 1955, the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia experienced such a freeze, and observations since made by B.C. horticulturists, and officials at the Summerland Experimental Farm, have led to some recommendations with respect to the encouragement of early maturity. Three important factors influencing maturity are: the time of fertilizer application, the amount of moisture, and the type and handling of the cover crop.

The recommendation now is that there should be no cultivation from the end of May until the trees are well matured; and if growers find it difficult to get apples with good maturity, a grass sod is recommended. This in turn would mean more nitrogen fertilizer earlier in the season, to facilitate adequate tree growth. A third recommendation is that for peaches and apricots, alfalfa, ladino clover, or just weeds, are recommended for cover crops. If immaturity is still encountered, use less nitrogen fertilizer and try to avoid excessive soil moisture in early fall. ✓

### Signs of Fireblight Damage

SOON after the blossoms fall, more especially in certain years, young shoots and branches on apple trees may appear to have been scorched by fire. The flowers turn brown and the blighted condition extends down the flower stem and into the leaves of the fruit spurs. Later on, small branches will develop sunken areas, and eventually whole limbs may be destroyed.

Fireblight is a bacterial disease and is difficult to control. Suckers and watersprouts should be removed from the base, or trunks, of trees because they are very susceptible. Any blighted twigs or branches noted on careful examination should be broken off, or cut off with a disinfected knife, eight or ten inches below the lowest infected area, and the parts burned. ✓



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Kills vegetable insects. Handy shaker can.

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Fatal to household insects such as flies, mosquitoes.

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WELCOME  
to  
SASKATCHEWAN

## NEWCOMERS . . .

- The Province of Saskatchewan provides its residents with financial protection against costly hospital bills through the SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN.
- Newcomers become eligible for coverage under the Plan after residing in the Province for six months.
- If you are a newcomer to Saskatchewan, you should take proper steps to obtain protection for yourself and your family before you have completed 6 months' residence in the Province.

### Here's how the plan affects NEW RESIDENTS

1. You should pay your hospitalization tax before the first day of the seventh calendar month following entry into the Province.
2. Coverage for hospital bills will then be provided from the first day of the seventh calendar month after arrival.
3. If you are late paying your tax, benefits will start one month after date of tax payment.
4. The tax payable by new residents is assessed on a pro-rata basis from the first day of the seventh month to the end of the calendar year.
5. Pay at the S.H.S.P. tax collection office of the city, town, village, rural municipality or local improvement district in which you live.

### FORMER RESIDENTS

who return within twenty-four months from the end of a forty-eight month period in which they were covered by the Plan are eligible for renewed protection from the first day of the second calendar month after their return.

## SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

### June is a good month to buy chicks

The weather is good, you can let the birds outside, it costs less for feed and the pullets will come into production when egg prices are good. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries have a reputation for selling Top Quality egg producers, dual-purpose breeds, broiler breeds. All foundation stock purchased from the best breeders in the United States and Canada. Also Turkey Poults. 1957 Catalogue.

**Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited**  
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## POULTRY



[Guide photo]

Jack Downs, head poultryman at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, examines some day-old chicks received from Ottawa for tests on restricted feeding.

### Restricted Feeding on Trial

THE Experimental Farms Service has embarked on a series of "restricted feeding" tests of young poultry at stations located at Agassiz, B.C.; Lethbridge, Alberta; Harrow, Ontario; and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Although the stations aren't making any recommendations yet, the tests have produced some interesting results.

At the Lethbridge station, six-week-old birds on the range were placed on a ration which was only 70 per cent of the quantity consumed by a control group the previous week. They remained at this feeding level until the birds were ready to be housed (147 days old), but they were placed on full feed as soon as they started to lay.

"We think restricted feeding has great possibilities," states Jack Downs, head poultryman at Lethbridge. "There's some evidence that unlimited feeding of young birds stimulates their sexual development before they are physically mature. This weakens the hen and interferes with her development and production later on."

### Grass Mixture For Turkeys on Range

THE ideal range for rearing turkeys is permanent grass pasture, according to R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. Alfalfa provides excellent pasture, but frequently kills out if ranged through late fall. The new Rambler alfalfa should survive better than other varieties. He has found that a mixture of brome, crested wheatgrass and Kentucky bluegrass makes a satisfactory turkey range. One acre for each 100 turkeys provides sufficient green feed, prevents excessive grass kill, and satisfies sanitary requirements.

Another way to reduce grass kill and improve sanitary conditions is to move feeding and watering equipment regularly, and shelters and range roosts occasionally. Five-foot poultry wire confines the birds under most

conditions, and wing notching at two to four weeks will help to control the few that are inclined to fly over the fence.

### Dubbing For Free Eggs

CUTTING off combs and wattles will give you extra eggs free, claims the Wyoming Experiment Station. It was tried with White Leghorn pullets and they laid up to 20 per cent more eggs after "dubbing," without eating any additional feed. This was particularly effective in cold weather, when the pullets were not bothered by the temperature if they lacked large combs and wattles.

On the other hand, some researchers in California claim that dubbing is harmful in hot weather, because of the surface area lost for radiation.

There were no death losses and only slight bleeding at the Wyoming Station when the combs and wattles were cut off with ordinary scissors at eight to 12 weeks of age.

### Range Rearing Or Confinement?

THE choice between confinement or range rearing for egg-producing fowl depends to some extent on the strain of poultry you have. At the Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., certain high-producing White Leghorns laid a few more eggs on range than the same strain reared in confinement. On the other hand, some strains appeared to be better adapted to confinement.

Losses on the range due to predators, such as foxes and raccoons, have led some farmers to change to rearing in confinement. There is supposed to be some saving in feed costs through range rearing, but the reduction in mash intake can be partially cancelled out by losses caused by wind and rain.

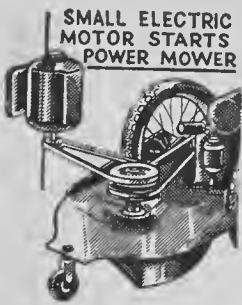
One advantage of range rearing is that cannibalism is seldom serious, whereas it can be a problem in confinement rearing. But this can be controlled quite efficiently by debeaking or the use of spectrons.



## WORKSHOP


# More Ideas Sent in by Readers

**Starting the mower.** A small electric motor will start a balky power mower with less labor and less chance of a heart attack, since it is often the older citizens who do the lawn-trimming chores. With the aid of an extra pulley atop the shaft of the cutting blade, and a belt placed between the pulley on the motor and the one on the mower, with the mower pulled back to tighten the belt, you can throw the switch on the motor and it will start the engine of the mower. Then move the mower toward the motor to slacken the belt for easy removal.—S.C., Fla. ✓



SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR STARTS POWER MOWER

**rivets to drop right through,** drill a half-inch hole in the appropriate place through the hardwood. For different makes of guard, you can use different sides of the same wood.—A.M. McK., Sask. ✓

**LOOK HOW**  **GALVANIZED STEEL**

**serves you better**

**saves you money**

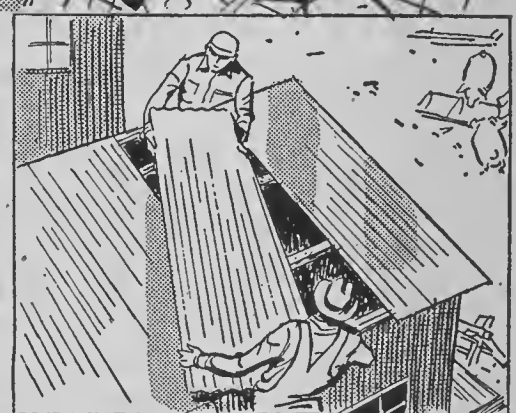
**ON AROUND-THE-FARM JOBS!**



**EASY TO APPLY** New Premier is rigid enough to be handled without buckling or bending. Goes up quickly. Nails snugly and is completely weatherproof. Saves working time and money.



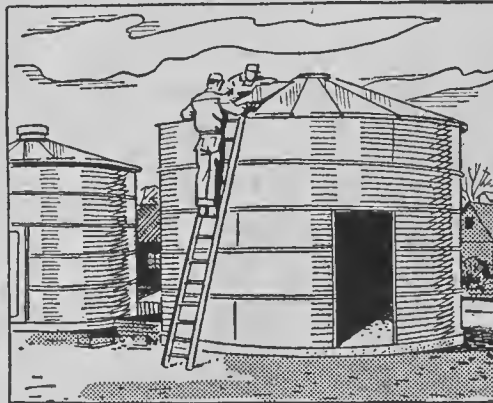
**PRACTICAL** This new galvanized iron can be cut and shaped into all kinds of farm equipment without fear of zinc surface breaking or cracking to admit moisture. Easily and quickly soldered.



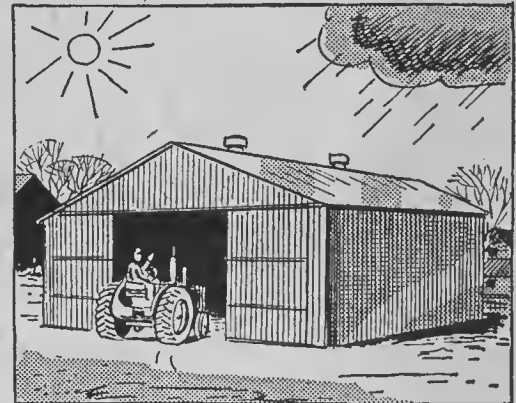
**SAVES ON LUMBER** Because of its great strength, New Premier is usually applied without sheathing and may be erected on 24" or 36" centres. Leads to big savings on labour and lumber.



**ABSORBS ROUGH USE** Steel won't crack or crumble under continuous pounding and shock. Insist on New Premier galvanized steel and you can dig in your culverts and forget them.



**CUTS FIRE HAZARD** New Premier forms an excellent fire barrier. Will not burn or melt. Keeps out vermin and termites — making it ideal for storage of grain, feed, seed, etc.



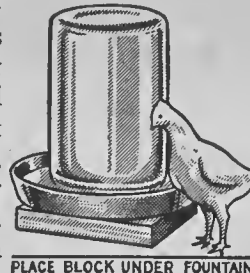
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**DOMINION FOUNDRIES AND STEEL, LIMITED, Hamilton, Canada**



**Poultry fountain.** The trouble with a drinking fountain for chicks and poults is that they walk in and out of it when it is on the floor, making the floor and litter wet. Simply place a piece of wood, about an inch thick, under the fountain, and you discourage the practice of stepping into the drinking water.—T.R., Alta. ✓



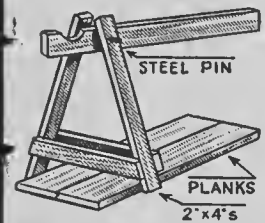
PLACE BLOCK UNDER FOUNTAIN

**Battery terminal puller.** Corroded battery terminals are quickly pulled with a converted turnbuckle. Saw off one end of the turnbuckle, and then bend the two legs or sides inward to grip the terminal. You make a handle by bending the end of the turnbuckle screw at a right angle. Turn the screw, and the battery terminal is forced off.—H.J., Pa. ✓



CUT ONE END OF TURN-  
BUCKLE OFF - BEND LEGS  
IN TO GRIP TERMINAL

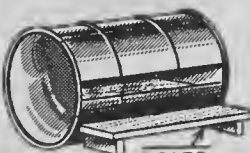
**Handy Farm Jack.** This jack, made from a few 2 x 4's, and mounted atop a movable platform, has many good uses round the farm. It consists simply of two boards held rigidly at the base in an inverted "V", and with two planks as the platform. One other long plank provides the leverage, fitting into the top of the "V", and held in place with a steel pin. Holes drilled into different parts of the "V" and also in one end of the lever, enable you to insert the pin at varying heights.—H.J., Pa. ✓



STEEL PIN

PLANKS  
2"x4's

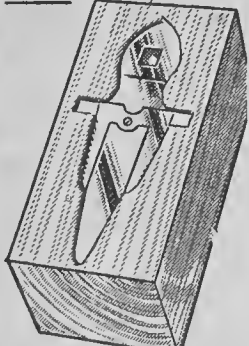
**Water trough.** Take a barrel and cut a slot in each side, about 4" wide, to enable hens to drink from it. The top part of the barrel prevents the hens from filling the trough with dirt. A board can be fastened to each side, so that the hens can reach in more easily. A longer trough can be made by welding barrels together.—D.A.W., Man. ✓



CUT 4" SLOT IN EACH  
SIDE OF OLD BARREL

**Removing ledger plates.** To hold a mower, combine or swather guard when changing ledger plates, take a piece of hardwood (wood from an old wagon tongue is excellent), and using a chisel, gouge out a hollow roughly the shape of the guard. Then heat an old guard red hot and burn a bed into the depression you have made. This will hold a guard without rocking or slipping while you punch out the ledger rivets. To allow the

CHISEL AND BURN SHAPE OF  
GUARD INTO HARDWOOD  
BLOCK

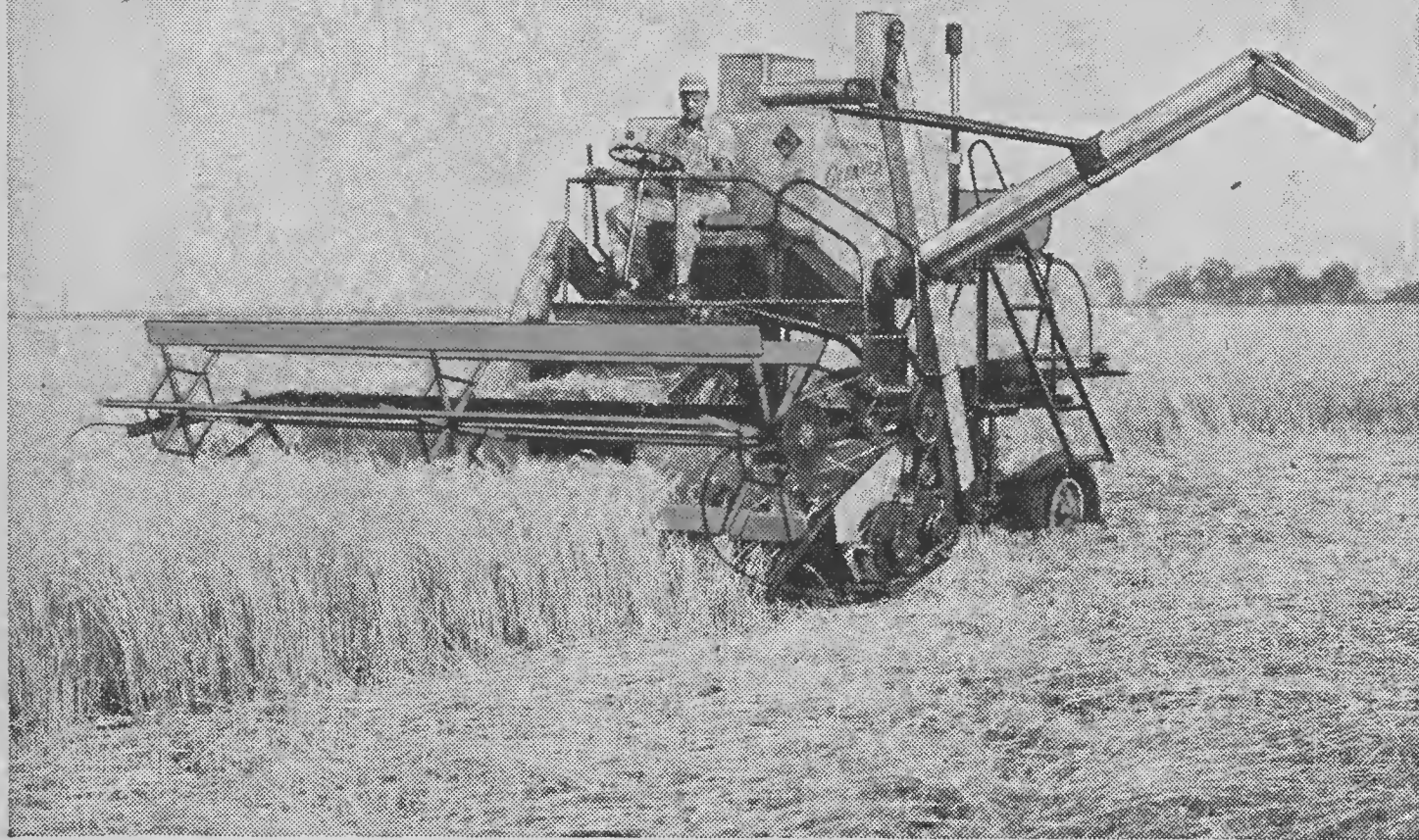


DRILL HOLE THROUGH BLOCK  
FOR PUNCHING OUT RIVETS



# when grain says

# go ...



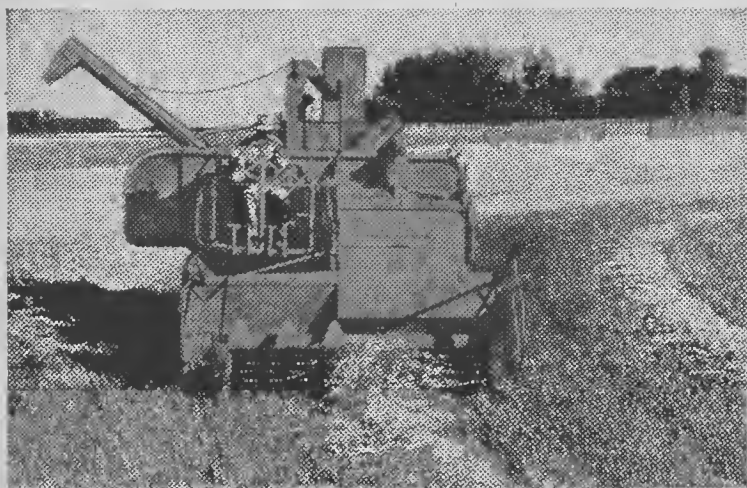
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Harvest grain by the section — cleaner, faster than ever — with a GLEANER-BALDWIN combine. Count on saving all the quality of your harvest . . . or your customer's . . . with the exclusive *down-front* cylinder providing sure crop feeding and longer separating area. Look to the two-fan cleaning system for

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You gain welcome steering ease, stability and traction from *center-line* design. Yes, the smooth harvest hum of the 14-foot GLEANER-BALDWIN Model A signals performance equaled by no other big-acreage combine.

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**Here's Why the Big-Bin 66 ALL-CROP Harvester Leads the 6-Foot Field.**

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- *Rubs out* grain and seed with rubber-faced cylinder bars and concaves.
- Starts separation behind cylinder with high, arching *air blast*.
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# ALLIS-CHALMERS



## WHAT'S NEW



Known as the "Airhouse," this portable building is made of nylon and is supported entirely by low air pressure. The structure is anchored by sandbags or tubes of water. It is 80' long, 40' wide and 20' high. (Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.) (174) ✓



This is a bale carrier, which can be attached to any combine baler. It is said to place eight or ten bales in a pile in windrows, enabling them to shed rain better and to dry faster. The pull of a rope dumps the bales, and the trip gate closes and locks itself. (Alberta Engineering Ltd.) (175) ✓



The grain roller mill cracks the shells of grain between two milled rollers. It is claimed that the advantages of this over grinding are that it makes the feed easier to assimilate and eliminates dust. It is powered by PTO or a small motor. (Automatic Equipment Co.) (176) ✓



With this pump, any liquid can be lifted by displacing it with compressed air. There are no moving parts to become choked, according to manufacturer. It can be mounted on a truck to service several wells in rotation. (Pneuma Pump of America Ltd.) (177) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).



# Young People

*On the farm and at home*

## Careers In Agriculture

WHEN choosing a career, you will want to consider such things as: whether the profession is overcrowded, what training is needed, your natural abilities, what are the chances for advancement, working conditions and salary. Most important, you should like the career you have chosen.

Today specialization is almost essential. The big positions go to the men who know their jobs and know them better than anyone else. Make every effort to get a college education. If you cannot manage this financially, there are available many scholarships and bursaries to assist students.

Take a look at some of the interesting careers which an agriculture training offers. Broadly speaking, there are eight fields of agricultural service, each one offering a wide variety of employment. There are today more good jobs available than there are well-trained men to fill them.

Are you interested in research? The fields of research are varied and numerous, for almost every type of science enters into agriculture. For example: if chemistry shares your interest with farming, you may specialize in the study of soils, soil reclamation and fertilizers; if animals interest you most, you may follow animal husbandry or research in animal diseases. Do you like to work with plants? Rust resistant wheats, hardy varieties of fruit, new varieties of soybeans are but a few of the important advances made by plant scientists.

Your future work then may lie in the field of agricultural education. This field includes extension workers, college instructors, or leaders in farm organizations and industrial agencies. These jobs offer a combination of science and practice and have close contact with the farmer's problems. To enter this field, you should feel a desire to help people.

Agricultural industry and business offer many challenging positions in fields of marketing, manufacturing, and transportation. The feed industry employs graduates where a background of chemistry and livestock and poultry nutrition is required. Many technical representatives are agricultural graduates who have majored in animal and poultry husbandry. Com-

panies engaged in commercial fertilizer business or in agricultural chemicals or insecticides require graduates who are soil specialists, botanists, agronomists or chemists. The farm machinery industry employs many technical service men who have had training in agricultural engineering. Companies buying from, or selling to, farmers are seeking agricultural graduates. Opportunities for advancement are plentiful as companies look to well trained and educated men to fill positions in top management.

The field of agricultural services is full of attractive career opportunities for ambitious young people. The federal Department of Agriculture employs the greatest number of professional agriculturists in Canada. It requires men and women to direct and manage its experimental farms, do research, regulate grading of farm products, supervise marketing as well as assist and advise farmers. Another interesting field is service abroad, with the technical assistance programs.

Do you like work where you are outdoors much of the time? You will find it in agricultural conservation. The conservation expert seeks to repair and prevent waste of natural resources. His work may include soil surveys, flood control projects, wildlife management, forest restoration or insect and plant disease control.

An agricultural graduate with a flair for writing and a talent for gathering facts by interview and research, will find opportunities in the field of agricultural communications. Through farm papers, journals, newspapers, radio and TV, information is sent out to farm homes. Opportunities in these fields are rapidly increasing.

There are opportunities for the agricultural graduate in farming and ranching today. With technical training he knows better how to use his land effectively and how to manage his affairs in a business-like way. In the community, he is capable of giving leadership in discussion and policy on farm matters. For those unable to take the degree course in agriculture, diploma courses are offered by provincial universities during winter months. Such a course is a profitable investment for any young man.

Next month *The Country Guide* will begin a series of interviews with men who have found rewarding careers in agriculture. V



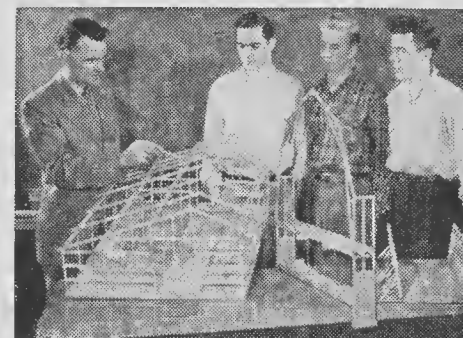
*Research*



*Farming and Ranching*



*Communications*



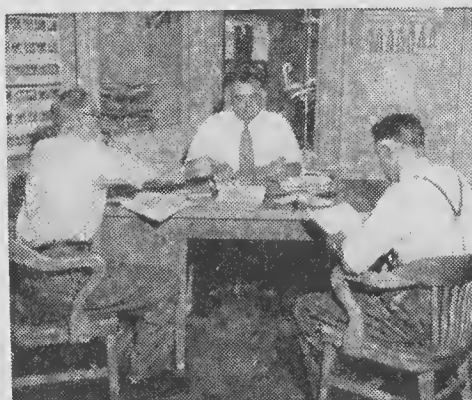
*Education*



*Conservation*



*Business*

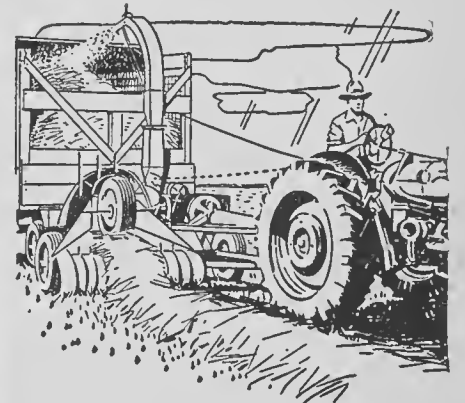


*Services*



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**Protection!** Insul-Shake is Penta-treated so that it's mildew-proof. And it's weather-proof and fire-resistant.

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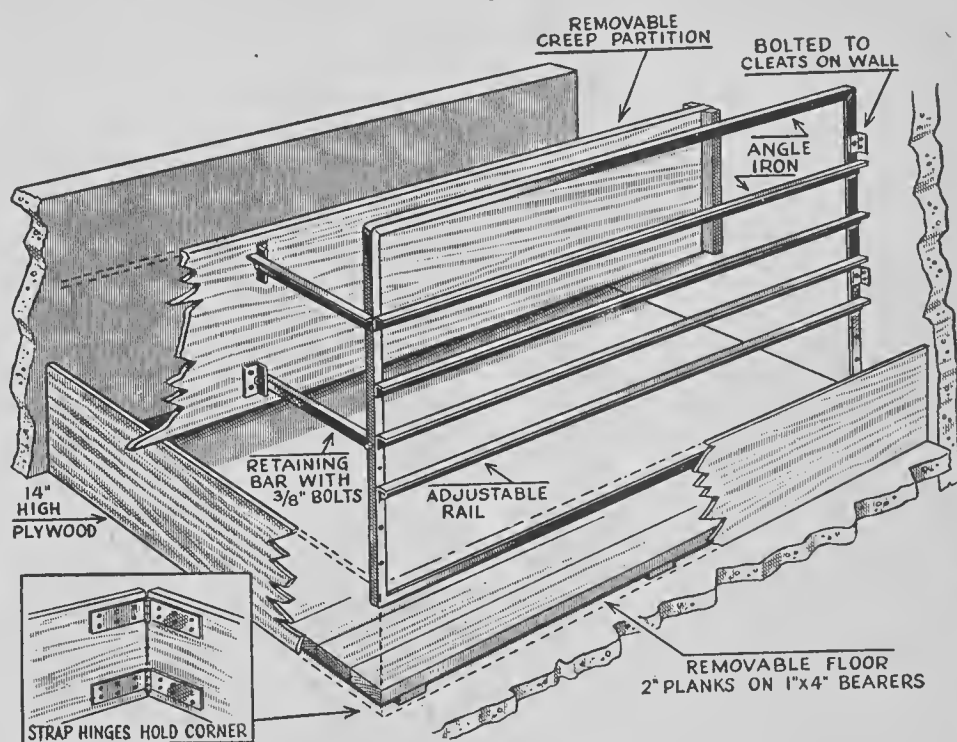
MONTREAL

OTTAWA

WINNIPEG

## Young Pigs Need Some Protection

Farrowing crates and farrowing stalls are two ways to stop sows from crushing them

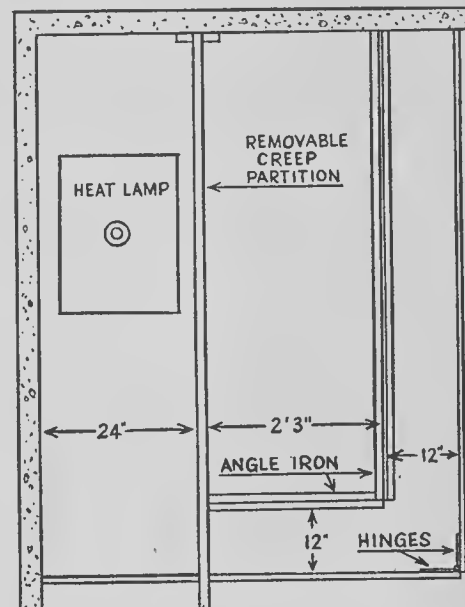


THE loss of young pigs through trampling or crushing by the sow penalizes the farmer in two ways. It reduces his profit on the litter, and increases the cost per pig for those that survive by spreading the fixed costs over fewer pigs. It is also a sheer waste of time, money and effort.

Here are two systems, one for farrowing crates and the other for farrowing stalls, which have been designed by experts to reduce losses of young pigs without making the chores more difficult.

**Farrowing crate.** At the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C., they have a set of portable farrowing crates which, they claim, have not only reduced pig losses, but have also made it easier to handle the young pigs for ear notching and other purposes.

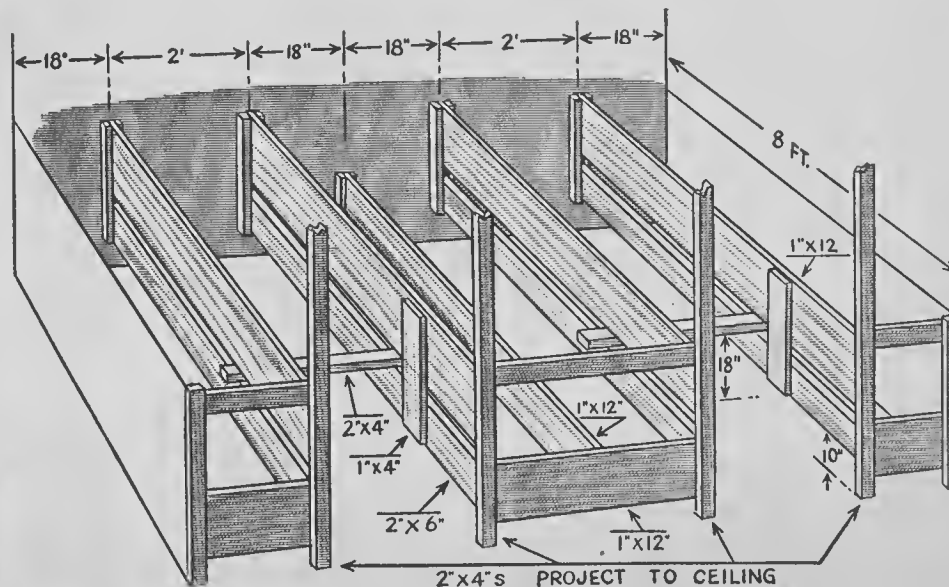
As can be seen in the illustrations top right, the design is simple, and the layout enables the young pigs to keep close to the heat lamp. A crate can be constructed of wood or iron, or a combination of both. It is easy to transport or collapse for storage. The sow goes into the crate one day before farrowing, and the crate is left in position until two or three days after farrowing. When the crate is due to be removed, it can be done without disturbing either the sow or the young pigs.



The farrowing crate used at Agassiz, showing also position of heat lamp.

**Farrowing stalls.** In the illustration below is shown a scheme for farrowing stalls used at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, Alta. These can be fitted into any size of pig pen, and like the crate, they are collapsible. It is claimed that these are cheaper to build than crates, and are less bulky in the pens and for storage. The sow is also said to be more accessible than in a farrowing crate.

The stalls can be assembled in batteries, with one heat lamp located



A series of farrowing stalls used at Lacombe. The space between stalls is for young pigs from both sows, with a single heat lamp located there for two litters.



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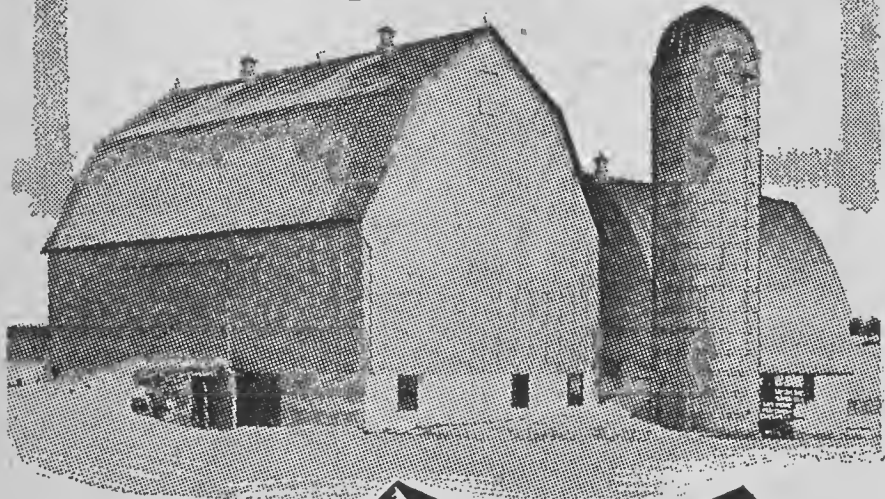
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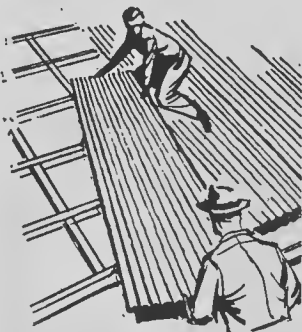
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over the one inch by 12-inch partition between the stalls. The length may be adjusted by moving the two-by-four-inch bar, which is there to prevent sows from backing out. Adjustments can be made in the height of the partitions for large or small sows. With exceptionally large animals, the stalls may be made an inch or so wider to enable the sow to get up. The illustration shows the basic idea, which can be adapted to suit particular needs.

Jack Stothart, superintendent at Lacombe, told The Country Guide that those who farrow a lot of pigs, and have proper buildings to keep them in, will find that stalls are handier than crates. ✓

## Athabasca On the Athabasca



[Guide photo]  
The market town of Athabasca as seen from the northern bank of the river.

THE Athabasca district of Alberta has a place in the history of the old West. Before the railway came to those parts, it was an important stopping place for steamers on the Athabasca River, and it was on one of the old Yukon trails. Some say that Athabasca might have become a thriving city, but for one of those sudden turns in the tide of progress, which raised up Edmonton, 90 miles to the south, and left Athabasca as an agricultural town.

George Cooke, who homesteaded at nearby Grosmont in 1911, tells a story which holds good for other northern districts too. Not so long ago, the farms around Athabasca were big producers of legume seed. Their alfalfa and clovers provided an income running into the millions of dollars, mainly from seed exports to the United States. Temperature and precipitation favored these crops, but as cultivation increased, the wild bees practically disappeared, and tame bees have never been as adept at tripping the flowers for pollination.

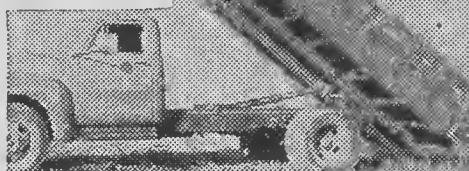
This has gradually shifted the emphasis to more mixed farming. Many farmers now have four or five cows apiece to supply the creamery at Athabasca. Some keep poultry and produce eggs for the hatchery. Wheat and malting barley are important to the economy of the district, and also feed grains for hogs and poultry.

Once serving the trappers and gold prospectors, then emerging as a seed center, and now the market town for a mixed farming community, Athabasca has adapted itself to the demands of the times. But this is not the end of the story. The oilmen may be starting a new chapter for this northern town one of these days. ✓

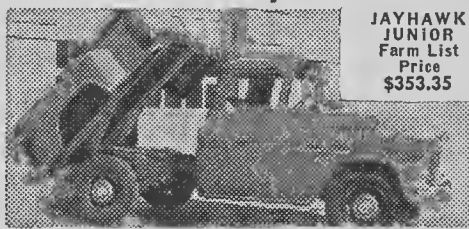
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# Science And the Farm

*Can cloud seeding increase our rainfall?  
One expert calls it a hit-or-miss method*

The merits of cloud seeding have been questioned as the result of investigations conducted by Dr. Ross Gun of the U.S. Weather Bureau. For many years some cloud seeders have claimed that they can increase rainfall by throwing into the air certain chemicals around which raindrops form. The idea is to add to the number of tiny particles normally present, thus causing more rain. Now it seems that such operations might actually have decreased rainfall. Dr. Gun reports that rain droplets formed in dirty air are too small to grow, but if the air is sufficiently clean, droplets large enough to fall as rain are immediately formed by condensation. This would appear to contradict the theory of cloud seeders that adding particles will increase rainfall. Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, Weather Bureau chief, has urged that hit-or-miss cloud seeding be discontinued until further studies can be completed. V

Land used for pastures rather than for wheat production may provide farmers of the western plains with a profitable alternative. An experiment in progress for the past two years at Melfort Experimental Farm in north-eastern Saskatchewan, showed an average advantage of nearly \$12 per acre over wheat grown on summer-fallow. Pastures seeded to mixtures of alfalfa and brome grass, or alfalfa and intermediate wheatgrass, when grazed by yearling steers, produced net gains of \$32.90 per acre. Wheat grown on fallowed land of the same type gave an average net return of \$21.40 per acre. The experiments are continuing. V

Antibiotics look promising for cereal disease control after recent trials conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Using two rates of application, the antibiotic was applied to plots of 16 oat varieties. One set of plots was sprayed at 10-day intervals, starting when the plants were 12 to 15 inches high. Another set received a single application at heading time. All plots were artificially infected with oat blotch, but natural infection was relied on in the case of rust. A general reduction in rust development was observed on all rust-susceptible varieties. The higher concentration of the antibiotic gave slightly better results, and applications at 10-day intervals were more effective than the single application. Leaf blotch did not appear to be controlled by the antibiotic. Further tests are planned. V

Baby chicks can be saved from the fatal disease cecal coccidiosis with a combination treatment of aureomycin and sulfamethazine. U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists report the treatment to be 100 per cent effective. V

Sources of rust resistance for corn are the object of an intensive search by plant pathologists in the United States. More than 300 strains of corn from the four corners of the world have been gathered at the University of Wisconsin, as possible sources of rust disease resistance, for breeding

into modern corn hybrids. When the research began in 1953, there was only one known source of such resistance. Now there are many. In the tests conducted thus far, research workers have exposed corn strains from ten countries with up to 59 different types (isolates) of the corn

rust organism. They found that some strains resisted only one or two types of the organism; a few were susceptible to all types. A Peruvian variety, Cuzco, resisted all types of rust, and a few inbreds were resistant to all but a few. This work is continuing with a view to finding the most efficient breeding procedures in obtaining rust resistant varieties for farmers. V

Food coloring has produced cancer in rats and mice in experiments conducted by scientists of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. However, the chemicals used to color everything

from candies to butter and margarine, stimulate the cancers only when injected under the skin, not when fed to the animals by mouth. The colors that produced the cancer included those soluble in water and two of the four soluble in oil which are used for coloring margarine and butter. The oil-soluble colors were in general so poisonous, when injected weekly under the skin, that many mice died before the scientists had a chance to see whether cancers were developing. Only reduced doses brought out the cancer-producing characteristics of two of the colors. V

# MALATHION

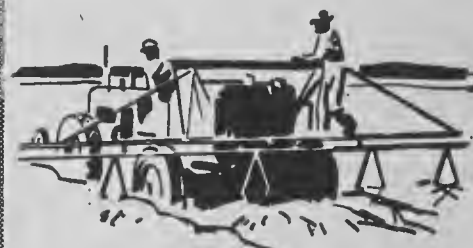
*delivers* **THE KISS OF DEATH**  
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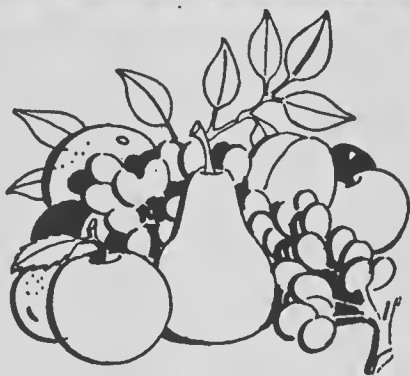
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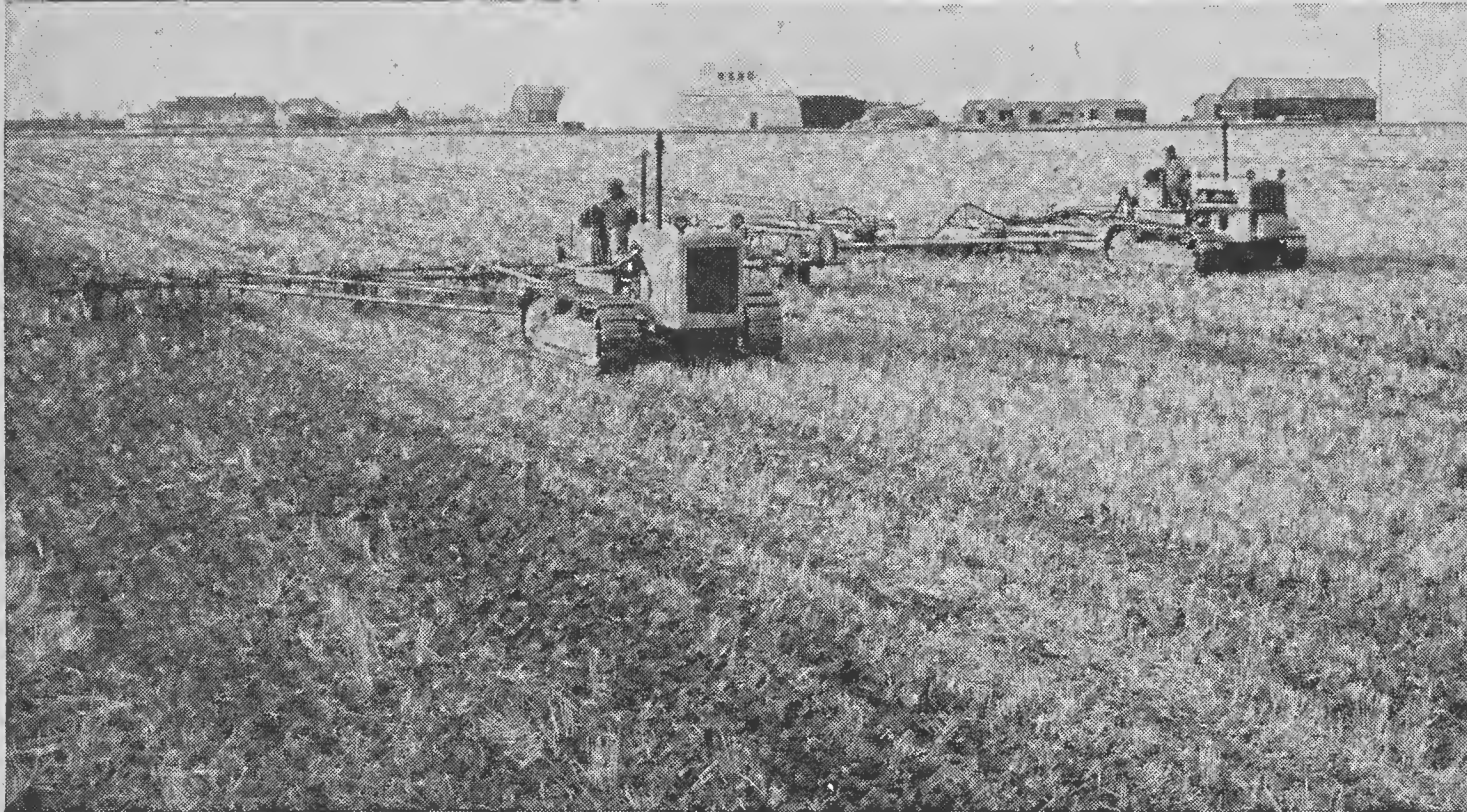


—Guide photo

Rock is powdered by putting it over a crusher, hammer, roller and screen.

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FARM POWER ANALYSIS

ONE of Vancouver Island's few sources of agricultural lime at present is Norman Bonner's quarry at Cobble Hill. When Norman obtained his Air Force discharge in 1945 he decided that it was now or never if he was to have a business of his own. For years his father had owned a piece of property on nearby Cobble Hill mountain. They knew of the big limestone deposit on it, but had never got around to doing anything about it. Now, Norman reasoned, was the time for action. If he invested his gratuities in a house or a car the opportunity



might never come again. With the help of his brother, he started building a crusher mill on the site.

The mill building is constructed on three levels, stretching from the open quarry at the top down to the roadway where trucks load the finished product. From quarry to bagging room the plant is a one-man operation.

Using tractor power for his compressor, Norman drills and blasts the limestone into loose fragments. A short wheelbarrow haul, and these are dumped into a large bin atop the mill structure. Rock from the bin is fed slowly into the massive steel maw of the jaw crusher which crunches the pieces down to egg size. Falling below to a conveyor, the pieces then travel to the secondary crusher called a swing hammer. This consists of a revolving drum studded with steel knobs, similar to the knives on a standard thresher. At this stage about 50 per cent of the limestone is reduced to a powder, and the remainder is about pea size. A roller crusher completes the reduction and all residue goes via conveyor to a screening device before reaching the storage bin for sacking. Any oversize fragments caught by the screen fall to a return

conveyor that feeds them through the roller again.

**P**OWER for the whole mill is supplied by a 116 h.p. automotive-type diesel engine running at 1,800 r.p.m. Drive shaft speed is stepped down to about 60 r.p.m. for the roller crusher, by a series of pulleys, shafts, and belts, then stepped up again via the same method to the 1,800 r.p.m. pace of the whirling swing hammer. The result is a veritable maze of pulleys and shafts extending from top to bottom.

The production record of Norman Bonner's one-man plant stands at 125 tons of ground limestone turned out during a month when demand was exceptionally high. Mill capacity could be greatly increased, however, with additional help.

Recognizing the lime need of B.C. coast soils, the Provincial Government pays a subsidy to farmers purchasing agricultural lime through a special Lime Committee set up for that purpose. With a ready supply at hand, plus assistance as to cost, no farmer of that area need suffer crop losses that a little time and a little lime would save. V

## Good Pasture For His Baby Beef

**B**EEF production on the Ken Smith farm at Cobden in eastern Ontario, calls for plenty of good pasture and a baby beef program.

Pasture is this cost-conscious farmer's best-paying crop. A five-acre field he fertilized and manured provided his herd of 30 mature Shorthorns and 20 calves (many of them close to yearlings) with five weeks of grazing by August 25 last summer. The grass then came back to offer more fall grazing; and the cows nursed their calves on this lush feed and maintained good flesh themselves. They had to, for Mr. Smith doesn't feed his cows any grain.

With pasture providing low-cost feed, Ken has settled on a baby beef program to permit fast turnover, to free his cash more often, lower his overhead, and provide more flexibility in his program. Also, because calves make more efficient gains than older cattle, this feature is a built-in bonus of the system.

Year-round freshening gives him cattle to sell on just about every market, good and bad alike. He puts calves up to about 850 pounds. Here is the program he uses:

Calves born in winter will go to pasture with their dams, then come onto heavy feed in the fall, getting home-grown grains, protein supplement, and soybean and oilcake meal. They get the good, second-cut hay free choice. Calves that weigh 500 pounds by spring are kept on feed in the stable so they don't run off flesh.

His program calls for a bigger herd, and he plans to expand to about 40 cows. That will call for greater labor efficiency to maintain the farm as a one-man unit. He plans to eliminate the stanchion ties in his barn, extend the shelter with a pole barn, and have all his cattle running loose.

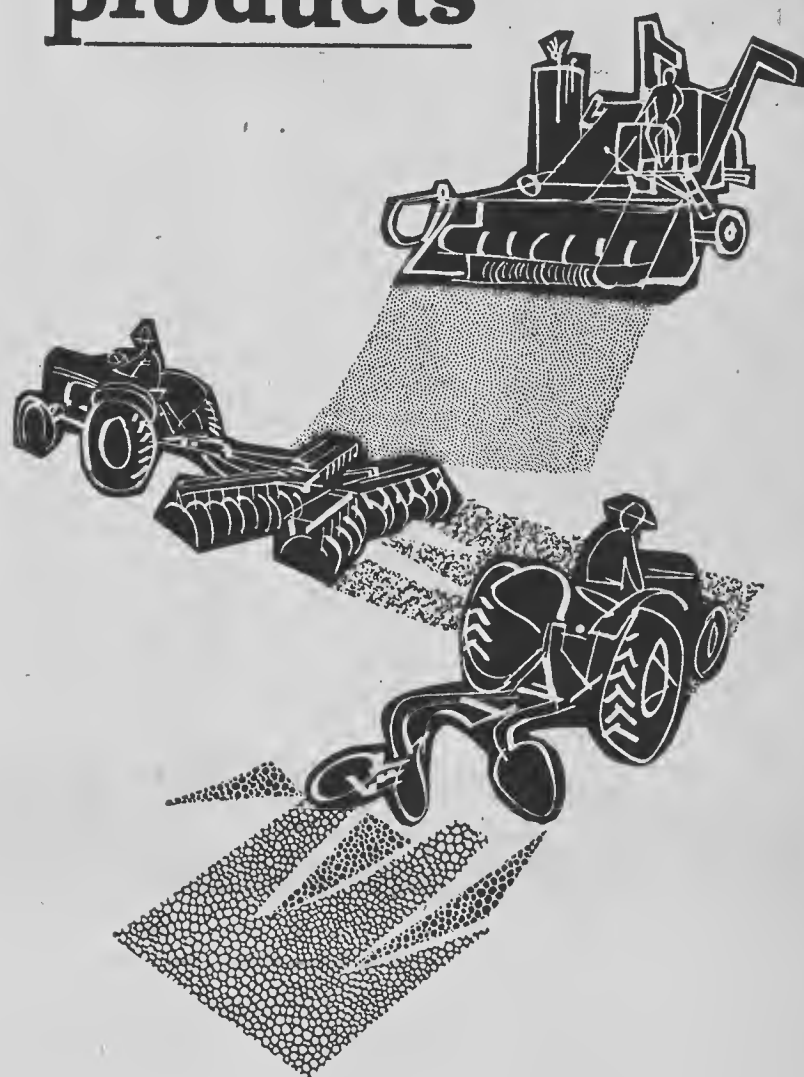
This beef cattleman rounds out his program by growing registered seed grain, and keeping a flock of laying hens. V



[Guide photo

A five-acre field, fertilized and manured, provided grazing for 30 mature Shorthorns and 20 calves for five weeks in summer, and again in the fall.

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## Hobby Turned Enterprise

*A family's love for animals led to the establishment of a popular wild animal zoo*

by ISABEL M. REEKIE



Paul Hertel and his cougar friend at the Hertel Wild Animal Zoo, Alberni.

PAUL Hertel's "Wild Animal Zoo," one of the chief tourist attractions of the Alberni Valley, Vancouver Island, is becoming widely known.

In his zoo are cougars, bears, deer, rabbits, monkeys and many other small animals, as well as two young African lions. There are numerous birds, peacocks, owls, hawks, ravens, golden pheasants, pigeons and eagles. And in a lake, a short distance from the animal pens, are two lovely swans and several Canada geese.

Started as a hobby, shortly after settling in Alberni 16 years ago, the Hertels had no intention of opening a public zoo, but they had so many visitors there was only one course open to them—to open the place to the public and make a small charge.

Mr. Hertel, who came to Canada in 1929 at the age of 19, was always fond of animals. As a youngster, in his home in Germany, he made pets of deer, foxes, crows, rabbits, hawks and other small birds and animals.

THE tamest of his wild animal pets are the two large cougars, which he has had since they were a few weeks old.

Brought to him after their mother had been shot, the cougars were kept in the Hertel home, loved and cared for like babies. With freedom to go from room to room as they wished, they were lovable pets. However, as they grew older and bigger, they became too strong and in their play they began to wreck the furniture. A large pen was built for them in a little clearing in the trees, but the Hertels continued to play with them, often taking them for walks on leashes.

"Anybody can pet the cougars," says Mr. Hertel, who talks to them as if they were children.

On one occasion a baby eagle, not fully trained, scratched Mr. Hertel's cheek. When he went into the enclosure where the cougars were, he

touched his cheek, saying, "Poor papa hurt."

The largest of the cougars came to him, pulled his head down and licked the blood off his cheek. Then he laid his head on Paul's shoulder as if to comfort him.

The cougars are so tame that children (visitors) ride them to have their pictures taken.

And the baby eagles—two weeks after they had scratched Mr. Hertel—were quite tame, not objecting in the least to being picked up.

Quite a large area is fenced in for fawns, which are brought by the game warden when he finds the mother deer has been shot, or has perhaps deserted them. The baby deer are loved and looked after in the Hertel zoo until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Little girl visitors, especially, love to pet the fawns, and it is hard to say which have the most fun, the little girls or the baby deer.

WITH the organization of a zoological society in Alberni, Mr. Hertel hopes that in time he will have every native animal and bird in his zoo. "So that children can get to know our Canadian animals and see what love and kindness will accomplish."

The Hertel zoo is under the same classification as a big town zoo, and is run under the Society Act. In caring for their animals—for it is a family project—the Hertels live up to the S.P.C.A. regulations.

Mr. Hertel maintains that any person who has a deep love for animals can do what he has done. But he agrees that it is necessary to take the animals when they are very young. "Then, give them lots of love and

**What is a cynic? A man who knows the price of everything, and the value of nothing.—Oscar Wilde.**

good care," he smiles. "That's all there is to it." He believes that the fact that his wife and three children—George 22, Tommy 21 and Rosie 15—share his love for the animals has much to do with his success in taming them.

"Animals know a lot more than we think they do," says Paul Hertel. "Sometimes I think they are smarter than humans."

The Hertel place, located at the foot of a mountain, is a lovely scenic spot and every year something is being added to entertain the visitors who stop to see the "Wild Animal Zoo."

There are saddle horses for adults, and ponies for the children. There is an ice-cream stand that not only supplies our favorite dessert, but soft drinks and hot dogs as well. Picnic tables are scattered among the trees for the use of patrons. A visit to the Hertel Wild Animal Zoo is not only entertaining, it is a memorable experience.

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## Tractor Cooling Systems

by J. A. PECK

NOW that warm weather is with us, attention should be given to the tractor cooling system. After the winter season, antifreeze should be drained. It is important that the antifreeze solution not be allowed to remain in the cooling system during summer months, because its deterioration will be much more rapid under summer operating conditions. This solution should be replaced by clean soft water, after complete flushing out of the cooling system; and to reduce corrosion and rust formation through the summer it might be wise to add corrosion inhibitor to the water.

Most authorities will agree that the antifreeze removed after a winter's use should be discarded. However, many operators use it for a second, or even third season. Installing new antifreeze each season does have advantages and, in the long run, will pay for several reasons.

All well-known makes of permanent-type antifreeze solutions contain corrosion inhibitors. As there are many chemicals suitable for this use, these usually differ with brands of permanent antifreeze. After a season of use, the corrosion inhibitor contained in the antifreeze originally usually becomes depleted. It is not considered good practice, however, to add corrosion inhibitor to antifreeze, to make it serviceable for another season. One reason is that the average operator is

not aware of the chemical analysis of the inhibitor added or that originally contained in the antifreeze. This may actually upset the chemical balance. It may neutralize the solution or even make it more corrosive, in some cases.

Similarly, it is not advisable to mix different brands of antifreeze. If rust is found in the antifreeze solution, this is a sign that the insulating film on the cooling system walls provided by the inhibitor, has been depleted. If this is the case, it will pay to install new antifreeze for the next winter season and discard the old.

If the antifreeze contains no rust after the winter season when drained, it might be possible to use it longer than the one season. A chemical analysis to determine how much corrosion inhibiting chemical remains, before deciding to use it further would likely be more costly and more troublesome than using new antifreeze each season.

When changing from an antifreeze solution to a water-plus-corrosion inhibitor solution, or vice versa, flush the cooling system thoroughly with soft water. If the cooling system contains rust and scale, the use of prepared solutions for their removal might be advisable.

Corrosion inhibitors will not remove rust already formed in the system, and necessary cleaning should be done before the inhibitor is installed. Corrosion inhibitors for use in cooling systems with water are available under many trade names. They may be sodium chromate, or contain mercaptobenzothiozole (M.B.T.), or sodium phosphide.



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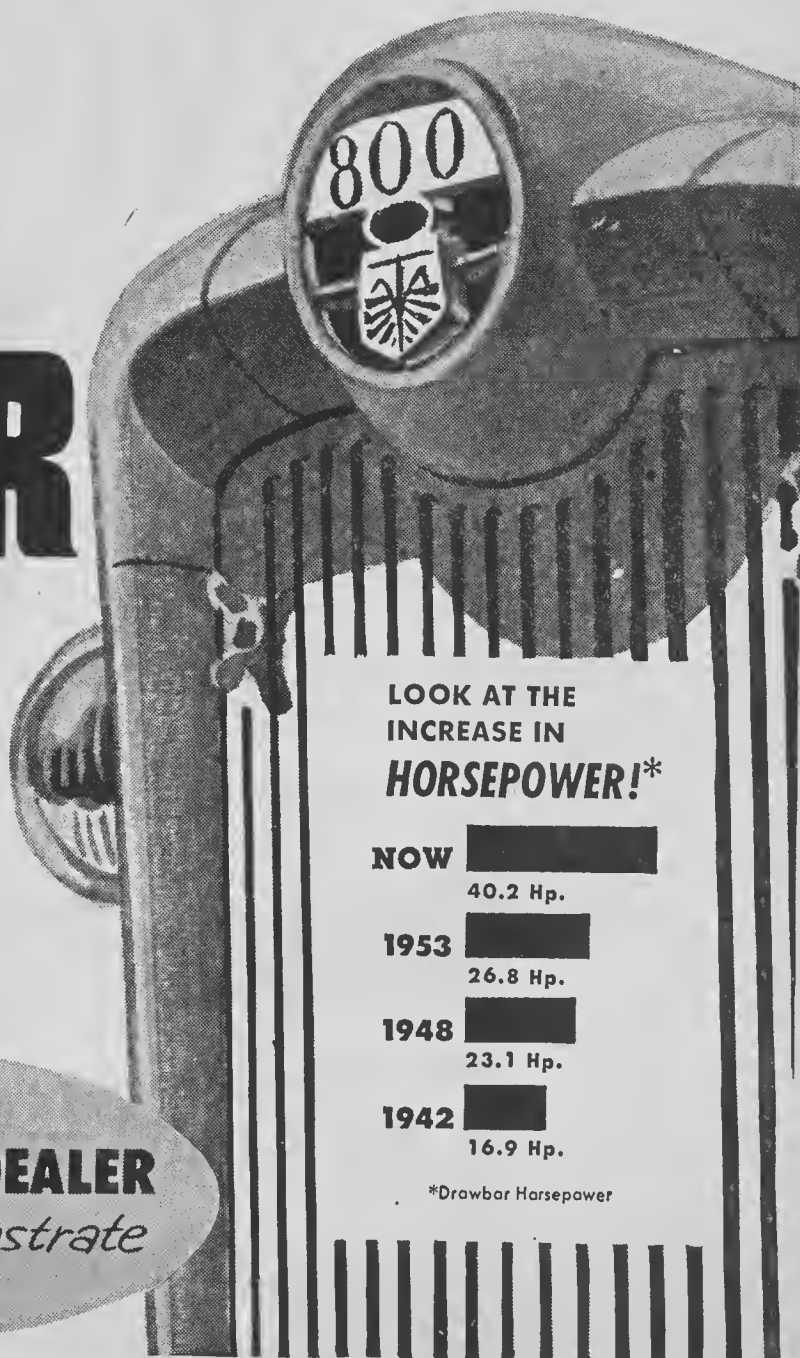
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1948 **23.1 Hp.**

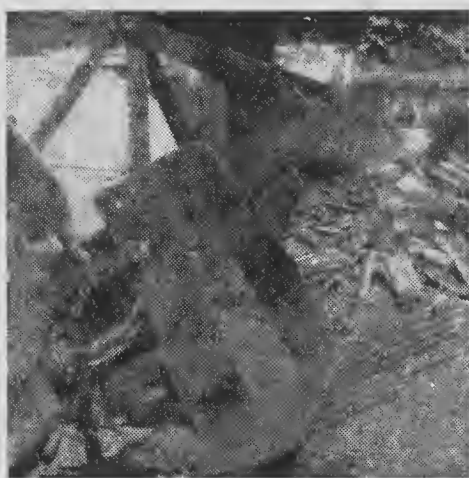
1942 **16.9 Hp.**

\*Drawbar Horsepower



# Nurseryman Brings Machine Digging to N.S.

by D. I. SCOTNEY



This hydraulically operated attachment is used to dig potatoes and carrots.

WHEN Otis Chute, a nurseryman at Kingston, Nova Scotia, grew tired of the backbreaking task of digging strawberry plants by hand, he came up with an idea that solved a problem for him, as well as for many other nurserymen and farmers who have followed his example. He thought there should be a machine that could do a more efficient job than he could do by hand. He soon became the owner of just such a machine.

It might seem like a "tall" story, but it is a true one, and this is how it all came about. Mr. Chute wrote to the Horticulture and Biology Service of the N.S. Department of Agriculture, found out that a digger of the sort he had in mind was used in some parts of the United States. One of the department's officials had seen it in operation. The department had no plans of the machine, but it was able to supply Mr. Chute with a picture of it, and the measurements for its various parts.

With this as a start, and the blade from a worn-out highway roadscraper which had been given to him, Mr. Chute set to work on his project. A garage mechanic he knew said he could build a machine like the one in the picture. There were difficulties to overcome, however, and one of these came up at the very beginning. Figuring out the right angles and bends posed quite a problem, but finally the blade was bent as shown in the picture and teeth of varying lengths were

welded to it. The proper pitch of the blade was important, and this was arrived at after several attempts. When the blade was finally ready it worked perfectly.

A year later, officials of the Department of Agriculture felt that the Chute digger, because of its many uses, its versatility, its cheapness, and its labor-saving features, had proved its worth. They predicted that within two years this implement would be found on many more farms, as it is today.

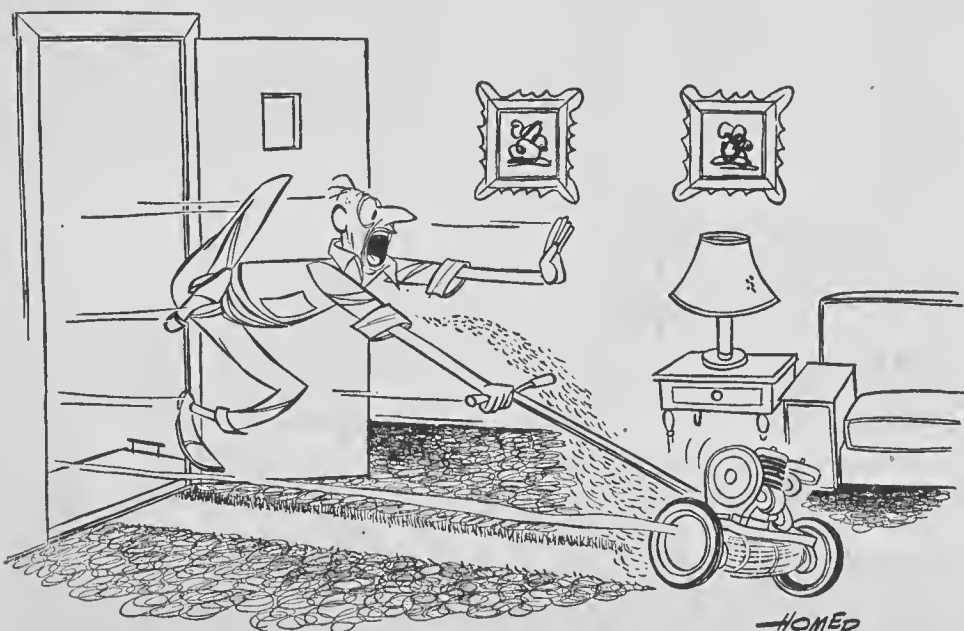
It is used to dig early potatoes and carrots, and gives excellent results. Though built to be used with a Ford or Ferguson tractor, the digger can be adapted to any tractor with a hydraulic mechanism. It is easily attached, and can be detached by one man in a matter of minutes. It is operated by the hydraulic hoist which regulates the depth of operation. The

By one great Heart the Universe is stirred:  
By its strong pulse, stars climb the darkening blue;  
It throbs in each fresh sunset's changing hue,  
And thrills through low sweet song of every bird.  
—Margaret Wade Deland.

tractor is operated in low gear with the tractor wheels straddling the rows to prevent injury to the plants. As the tractor moves forward, the digger lifts out the plants which slide up and back over the teeth. Then, the solid mat of earth and root-system drops back into its original position in the row.

The effect of the lifting loosens the plant crown. Dropping over the teeth loosens the root system in the ground. The plants may then be lifted out by hand, or forked out. The root system suffers no damage as the digger blade cuts below it. When the loosened plants are removed from the soil they show no signs of damage, having nearly all of their rootlets intact.

By this method plants can sit in the ground two weeks without wilting. This advantage, along with others, has led to the general swing to machine digging in Nova Scotia. V



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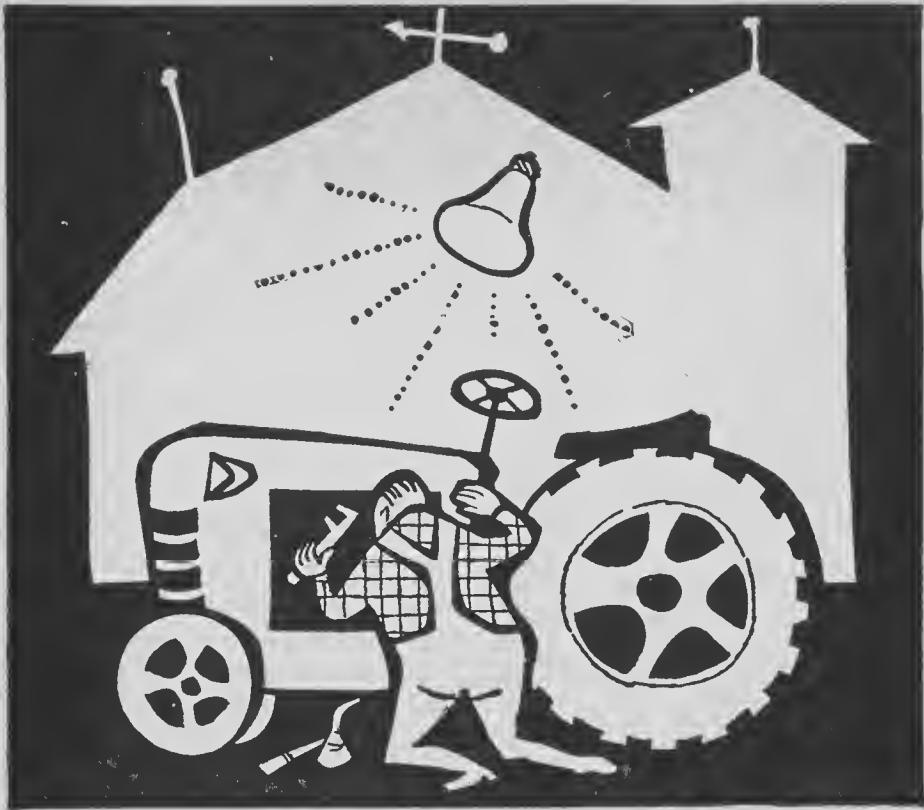
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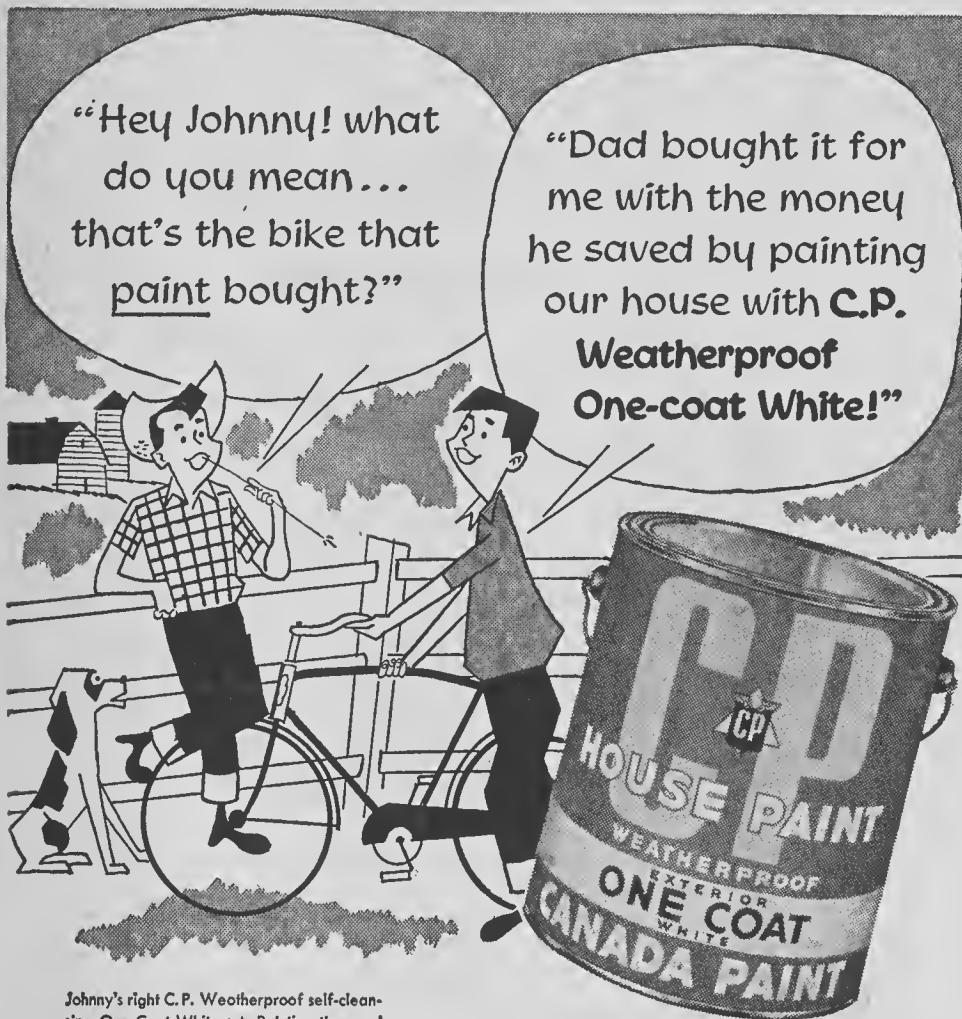
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## Prairie Gopher Most Destructive

by DALTON R. DEAN



Gophers, like this one, still destroy a lot of grain on western prairies.

IN spite of poisoning and shooting, and death due to attacks by badgers, coyotes, hawks and rattlesnakes, colonies of the prairie gopher (*Citellus richardsoni*) continue to be prevalent in the prairie area of the West. These little mammals, also known as flickertails and yellow gophers, make their dens in the ground for shelter and hibernation. They feed upon native grasses, flowering plants, seeds of various kinds, and grain. Early in the season, they feed upon the juicy stems of growing grain, and, later on, they pull down the ripened stalks and eat the heads.

Once a year, usually in May, the gopher gives birth to its young. The average litter size is 7.5, but it varies from 6 to 11 offspring. A not uncommon sight is to see 7 or 8 little heads peeking from the mouth of a grass-fringed den.

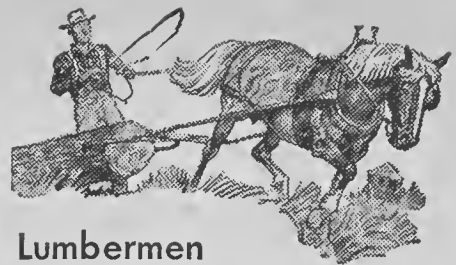
The abundance of these animals and their fondness for grain makes them the most destructive of the ground squirrels. It is claimed that they are one of the carriers of bubonic plague and possibly other diseases.

## The Courtship Of Cassie Barrett

Continued from page 13

under the lanterns, Cassie's hair like a splash of gold and her blue dress shimmering. Some folks stopped dancing to stare at the two of them. The older women exchanged knowing glances and the young girls sighed with envy. Father slapped Big Dan on the shoulder and said: "He'll make a good son-in-law, Dan." Lula and Dan Barrett were the happiest parents in that county that evening.

THE schoolhouse door swung open wide so that a gust of cold air sent the lanterns flickering. The impressive figure of Sam Thompson stood in the doorway, his lighted cigar drippin' fire. For a moment he stood there, his face expressionless, and then he turned, tossed the cigar out into the night. His eyes moved about the room until they came to rest on Loretta. As he headed her way, Cassie and David danced before him, barring his way. His expression of irrita-



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tion suddenly changed to one of interest. He watched the two circle the floor. As David passed the second time, Sam Thompson's hand reached out and touched his shoulder.

"May I?" he murmured. It was not a question but a command. Sam was not used to asking the permission of anyone.

Cassie looked up with disbelief but she smiled softly as Sam flashed his most devastating smile. She moved off in his arms without ever breaking step with the music.

The eyes of the crowd followed the couple, pausing only to watch the expression on Big Dan's face change from one of happiness to one of grave concern. He was aware that the other dancers had stopped to watch this new turn of events. "Everybody dance," he shouted.

"I never thought I'd live to see the day!" Mrs. Parler, the district gossip, whispered. "Sam Thompson and that Barrett girl!"

"How old is she anyway?" I heard Mrs. Higbee hissing behind me. "How old is he?"

"He's only trying to attract a little attention," someone laughed. "Sam always picks 'em young and pretty."

Lula Barrett hurried to Mother. "Did you see him?" she panted.

Mother nodded. She had seen that look of determination on Sam's handsome face before. She could think of nothing comforting to say. She and Lula filled the bags with sandwiches and cake and hoped that Sam would be buying one of them, but they were mistaken. When Cassie's box went up for auction, Sam bid five dollars. Everyone gasped. The top price had been three-fifty up to that point.

One of the Jackson boys was willing to risk a few hard-earned dollars to make Sam pay for the prize. "Seven-fifty," he called.

"Must be fried chicken in it," Dan said, trying to appear unconcerned. He stood there, the frilly, pink affair held high in his big hands, pleading with someone to top Sam's bid that now stood at ten dollars. Suddenly there was a stir in the crowd and David Selkirk was beside Cassie.

"Fifteen dollars!" David said.

Dan regarded the bidder for a moment. "What say we let the teacher have the box," he pleaded. "We don't want no one goin' home busted over this sale."

"But it's to help fix up the playground!" Sam said. "I'm willing to spend my money . . . I'll make it twenty."

"Twenty-five," David shot back.



"Let's go find something easier to fix."

Father regarded the two men and the embarrassed Cassie. He held up his hand for silence. Father was chairman of the school board; and everyone was looking for him to settle the matter. "Ten dollars is the limit anyone is paying for a box here," he declared. "I'll give ten dollars for this one. Get on with the sale, Dan."

Dan sat the box down with a sigh that was echoed around the room. "Sold!" he cried. Just to show there was no hard feelings, Sam paid a big price for another box, and after supper he settled down to discussing politics with Old Mr. Jackson. Big

Dan, Lula, Mother and Father decided that Sam was only having a little fun. So they departed for home after the Jacksons promised to drop Loretta and Cassie off at our house when the dance was over.

I DON'T know why the soft purr of Sam Thompson's car should waken me in the small hours of the morning, but it did. I climbed out of bed hurriedly in time to see Sam opening the door of the new Buick and helping Cassie out. It seemed rather strange to see Sam suddenly acting the part of the gallant gentleman when Cassie

had been opening heavy gates at his farm, all these years. At the door, Cassie held out her hand to wish him goodnight just as she had read it should be done. Her admirer was not to be dismissed so lightly. I watched as he caught her close in his arms and his dark head bent for a long moment.

I went back to bed to lay in the darkness thinking about David. What would happen to David now? Even the thought that he might wait for me to grow up did not allay my worries.

Cassie was busily making pancakes for breakfast when I came down, and



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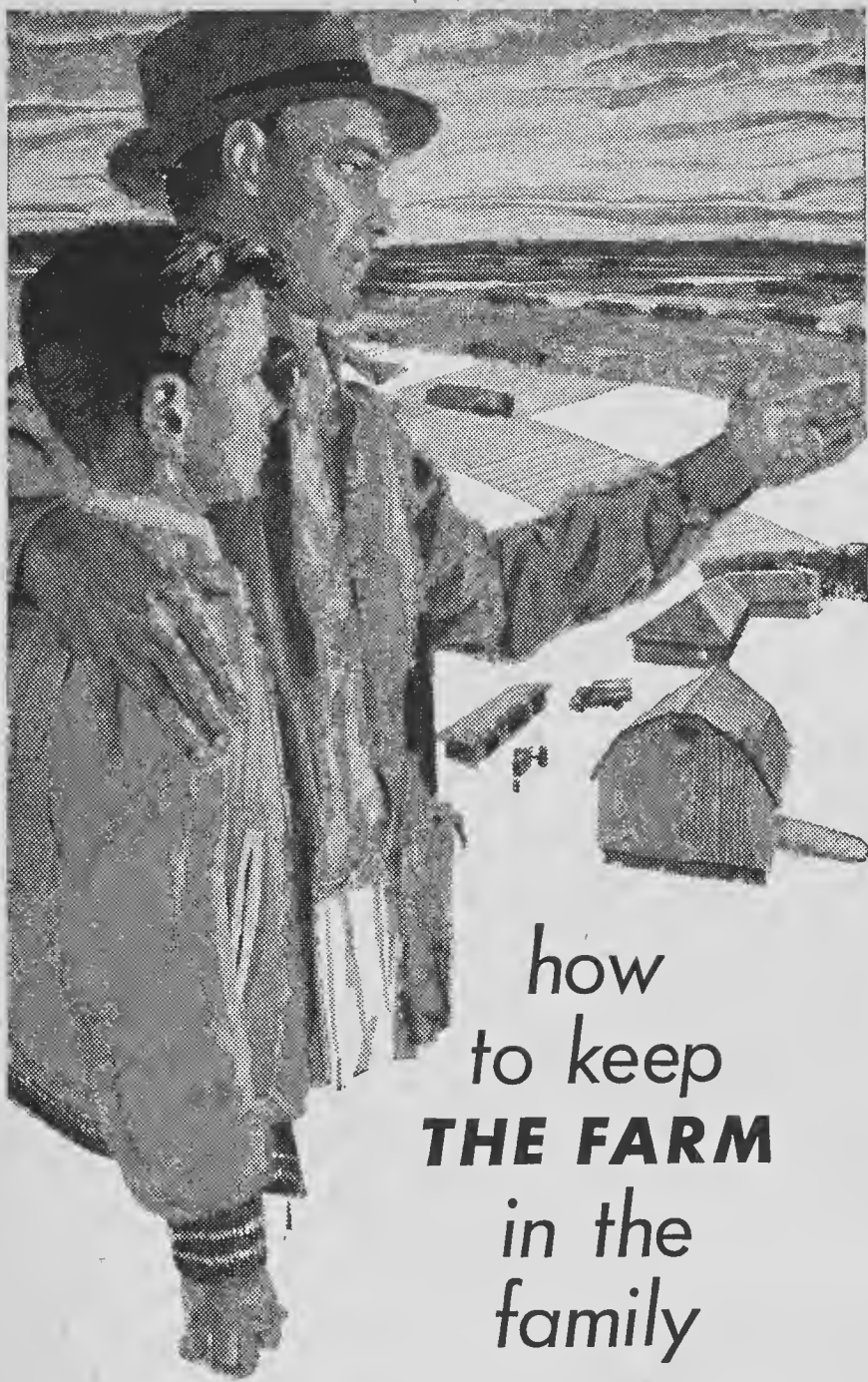
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I noted that there was an absence of talk about the party that was uppermost in everyone's mind. Mother waited until Cassie and Loretta went upstairs to make the beds before she told Gramps what had taken place.

"I can't forgive myself for leaving her there last night," Mother mourned.

"Cassie and Sam Thompson!" Gramps snorted. "Cassie wouldn't toss David over for a . . . a . . ."

"A man with Sam's position and wealth, Father?" Mother cried. "You have no idea how attractive a man like Sam can be to a girl like Cassie, who has had nothing."

"But surely she knows about his first marriage? She must realize how unfair he was . . . how old he is."

"That was long ago," Mother sighed. "Long before Cassie can remember. She sees Sam as the man who can offer her all the things she craves—a fine house, position, clothes and travel. I saw her go into his arms last night as though that was the place she had wanted to be all her life. She thinks she is in love with him!"

"What's got into Sam Thompson, anyway?" Gramps groaned.

Mother picked up her neglected darning. "He is lonely. I suppose it flatters him to have a lovely girl that age give him her attention."

We hadn't long to wait and wonder what Sam's next move would be. He rode through our place that very afternoon. He said he was looking for a heifer that had escaped from his south pasture. He was not unaware of the fact that he cut a dashing figure on his favorite thoroughbred. Cassie came out to fondle the horse.

"I have to go to the city tomorrow," he said to Loretta. "Since you have to go back, you girls may as well come along. You'd enjoy the drive wouldn't you, Cassie? I'd get you home before too late."

Gramps and Mother exchanged glances. "But you can't have business in the city tomorrow," Gramps said quickly. "Tomorrow's Sunday."

"Oh, it's a fellow I want to see on the other side of town," Sam smiled. "We had a deal on some seed grain . . ." He seemed aware of the opposition he was to encounter. Before it could strengthen, he mounted his horse and rode off.

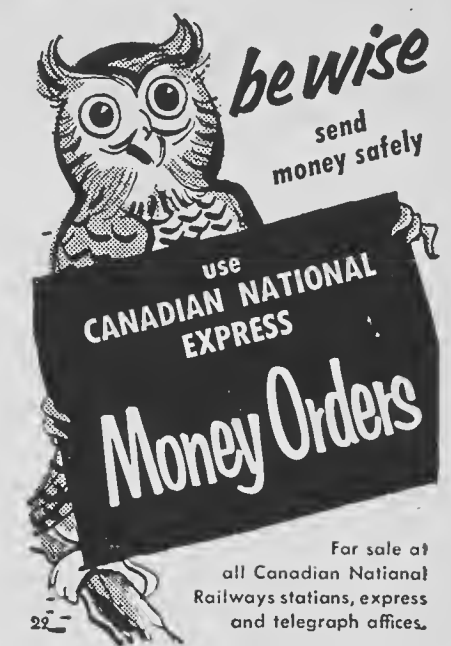
Only Cassie was cheerful as she hurried through the day's work. She had never been to the city. As she dusted the parlor, she paused under grandmother's photograph.

"She was years younger than your father, wasn't she?" she asked Mother in a dreamy voice.

"A few years," Mother admitted.

"Fourteen years younger," Cassie mused. "Mama often tells us how happy they were."

AFTER the day Sam took her to the city, we didn't see him for a week. As the days went by and Sam didn't call, Cassie grew more and more nervous. David came over after school one evening, but he too was nervous and silent. The supper hour was strained for us all until the phone rang. Cassie fairly leaped to answer it. She came away pink with pleasure and we all knew it was Sam who had called. She went upstairs like a sleep-walker. After David left, she came



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down to wait for Sam on the front porch. For the first time since she had been at our house, she had ignored her parents' wishes that she ask Mother's permission before going out.

Cassie became engaged to Sam Thompson that night. She came down to breakfast wearing a sly little smile and held out her slender hand on which rested the largest diamond anyone in our district had seen before or since.

"He was in the city last week," she said. "That's why he didn't call."

As far as we knew, Cassie didn't phone anyone about her engagement but the whole district knew it before the day was out. Lula and Dan came over at once and Lula wept in the parlor while Mother sent Cassie on an errand to the Jacksons'.

"I can't reach that girl any more," Lula wept. "I've tried to tell her he ain't good for a kid her age, but she won't listen to me."

"Fer two cents I'd bust his neck!" Dan thundered. "If he ever mistreats that kid of mine . . ."

"He ain't goin' to marry Cassie," Gramps said soothingly. "He ain't going to break her heart the way he did his first wife's."

Gramps got up early the next morning and came down dressed in his best blue serge, carrying his scuffed brown valise. "Just goin' to the city for a couple of days," he explained. "What with Loretta gettin' married and Cassie thinkin' of doin' the same thing, a man has got to shop around for weddin' gifts."

Gramps phoned Mother the next day and told her he was bringing Loretta and a friend of hers home for the week-end. "Better bring the little white crib down from the attic," Gramps said. "Claudia Maxwell has a little boy."

I was excited about the prospects of a little boy in the house, but Mother did not seem happy about the coming visit. She went to town for groceries and she bought Cassie the blue dress she had been admiring for so long.

"I had to do it," she told father sadly. "She is so young and so . . ."

"Blind," Father cut in. "David Selkirk tendered his resignation last night. Best teacher this district ever had!"

They came home on the Saturday night train—Gramps, Loretta, Claudia

Maxwell and her small son, Barry. I was surprised when Mother kissed Claudia at the train and they stood apart and talked for some time. Then we all drove home where Cassie had coffee and sandwiches waiting. Loretta and Claudia Maxwell examined Cassie's ring.

"It makes mine look like a chip," Loretta sighed, but somehow there wasn't much merriment in Loretta's jokes that night. Claudia Maxwell was a grave young woman with a striking figure and beautifully groomed hands.

"She's a model," Loretta told Cassie and me. "She knows everything about clothes and weddings and she's helping me plan the details of my wedding. Maybe you'd like her to help you too, Cassie?"

"Loretta told me you were very young and very lovely," Claudia Maxwell said softly. "I hadn't expected to find you this young and this lovely."

Cassie flushed and thanked her. We watched Claudia move across the room with that liquid grace. "It's too bad you are being married, Cassie. We are looking for a girl about your type to train as a model. Loretta tells me you've been wanting a job in the city . . ." Claudia began. "I would be happy to train you . . . to . . ."

"But I couldn't!" Cassie cried. "Sam and I are being married right away—next month, maybe."

Mother's shoulders sagged visibly. "It's good pay," she ventured.

"You'd have beautiful clothes . . . and perhaps boy friends . . ." Loretta said eagerly. "Wait a few years before you decide about marriage, Cassie."

Cassie only shook her head and smiled softly. She went about the kitchen making necessary arrangements for the dinner tomorrow at which Sam Thompson would be present.

I TOOK care of little Barry Maxwell the next morning while Loretta and Claudia went for a walk. Cassie and Mother got the dinner ready. Gramps sat on the porch rocking to and fro watching for Sam's car to arrive. It seemed to me Mother and Gramps were unusually tense.

"He promised to come early," Cassie said, thinking Mother was worried because the potatoes that had been whipped to cloud-like lightness were slowly sinking in the pot. "He won't be much longer, I'm sure."

Then the car made a swift glide up the lane to halt in front of Gramps. Sam smiling, swung from under the wheel wearing a flashy light suit and a scarlet tie. He caught Cassie's hand and kissed it as the two of them came up the walk.

"We have a guest we want you to meet," Cassie was saying. "She's a very beautiful model, Sam."

"Model?" Sam gulped. "Did you say she is a model?"

Loretta and Claudia Maxwell came out on the porch at that moment and Sam's smile froze on his face.

"Claudia!" he gasped, "What are you doing here?"

"Hello, Father," Claudia said evenly. "I understand you are being married. I thought I might be of some help . . ."

"Father?" Cassie gasped, her face pale. Her eyes travelled from Sam's



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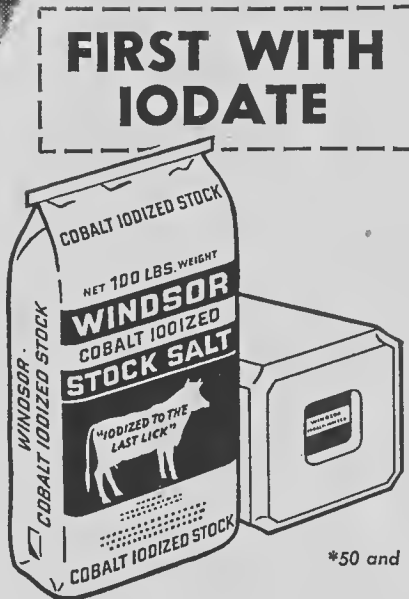
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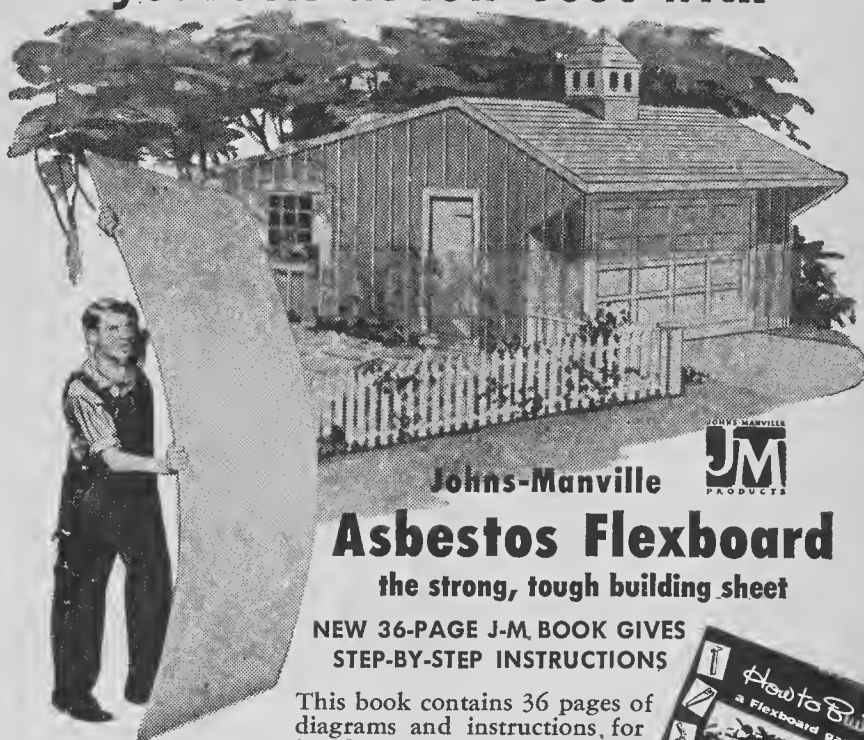
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"Then you need this one to clean all those brushes you've bought from other salesmen."



# No Douche Protects Like Zonitors—Women Find!

Gynecologist Reports On New, Easy—More Positive Method Of Feminine Hygiene—Provides Continuous Protection

New York, N. Y. (Special) At last, science has developed a method of feminine hygiene a woman can use with confidence because it gives the germicidal protection of an antiseptic douche; but does it immediately and for a prolonged period—as no douche can. So quick and easy, this new method depends on remarkable vaginal suppositories, called Zonitors.

Once inserted, Zonitors dissolve gradually, coating tissues with a protective film which lasts for hours—and are ready to work instantly. Zonitors guard against—destroy odors completely, too—helping to maintain a high degree of comfort, convenience, safety and personal daintiness not possible with

ordinary douches.

Zonitors' amazing effectiveness is due to one of the most potent antiseptic principles ever developed—the discovery of a prominent surgeon and chemist

## Doctor's Discovery—Hospital Proved!

Zonitors were thoroughly tested in a large Eastern hospital. The supervising gynecologist pronounced them unusually effective, yet safe and non-irritating. They are now available without prescription in most local drugstores.

Zonitors are greaseless and stainless—cost little for 12 dainty, snow white vaginal suppositories, individually packed to carry conveniently in a purse.

## There's a Difference . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

stricken face to Claudia's composed one and then on to little Barry's. "Then you are a . . . a . . . grandfather?"

For a moment Sam lost his composure completely, and his face flared. Then he turned to Cassie and said soothingly, "I thought I had told you about my daughter . . . my marriage, Cassie. Come, we'll drive around a while before dinner. I must talk to you."

Cassie was trembling. "She came to help me pick out a . . . a wedding dress! What kind of wedding dresses are grandmothers wearing this year?" she choked, as she stumbled up the steps and into the house.

"Darling, you're upset. I can explain . . ." Sam coaxed, but Cassie was running upstairs sobbing bitterly.

Sam turned on his daughter in a rage. "Why did you come here now? Just how can my marriage possibly concern you?"

"That child had to have a chance to decide about this," Claudia said calmly. "You weren't going to give her that chance. I had to!"

"It's all your fault!" Sam shouted, turning to Gramps. "My wife was always running to you for sympathy. I suppose she told you a great many things?"

"Cassie had to know, Sam," Gramps insisted, ignoring the question. "You

weren't playing the game fair so you forced me to fight."

Sam knew he was licked. He turned on his heel, levelled a scathing glance at his daughter and Gramps, threw himself into his car and roared away in a cloud of dust.

THAT was Cassie's first love affair and naturally it took her some time to get over the pangs of it. After a few weeks passed, Mother took her to the city where Loretta and Claudia Maxwell welcomed her. Claudia, true to her word, took Cassie into her own home and trained her for the job at the modelling agency. It wasn't too long before she came home to see us. She was bubbling over with enthusiasm about her job in the city.

In spite of what Gramps had done to break up Sam's romance, the two men had a great deal of respect for each other. Gramps nominated Sam for election that spring. Sam won, and that did much to salve his wounded pride. Gramp's faith in his ability was justified too, for Sam was one of the best councillors we ever had.

David Selkirk didn't quit teaching our school after all. The board somehow persuaded him to re-consider. David had been seeing Cassie while he was in the city attending summer school. Like her brother Buzz, Cassie was learning that money isn't everything. v



The Captain is saving to equip a home workshop.

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bank account—and  
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THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

## If I Could Escape

by ELIZABETH BREWSTER

If I could escape from all the walls and rooms  
That hold me back, escape from all the streets,  
If I could escape from time, from the morning  
alarm clock,  
If I could go free into another spring time,  
And smell the sensuous light smell of lilaes,  
And see them rising like a purple smoke;  
If I could be the wind blowing through the lilacs,  
Now soft and aching, with fingers on their hair  
Delicate and compassionate as the touch of love,  
Now fierce and free, piling the frightened clouds  
Into a mounded frenzy in mid-air,  
Scattering the blossoms, flinging branches to earth;  
If I could lie with my face against the ground  
Like a swimmer swimming through green waves  
of grass  
And clover like white foam, bathed in green light,  
Smelling the steamy sweetness of the earth;  
Oh, if I could escape and run, and run  
Across the unfenced fields, or into the woods  
Where no one ever comes, tangled and deep,  
Shielding their mystery in their brooding shades;  
If I could break the doors and smash the windows  
And bribe the angel with the flaming sword  
Who guards the Eden of my lost desires  
To let me past the gate, I'd never come back,  
But camp like a gypsy in the wilderness  
And live on honey and wild blackberries.

(Courtesy of Queen's Quarterly).

OUR summer seems to slip by all too quickly, but it has its own special charms. It is the season when we may enjoy the great out-of-doors world about us. It brings too, greater freedom of movement and leisure for its enjoyment. It is the favorite and usual time for vacation for many who are tied by duties in school, office, shop or factory; a time for making plans for the whole family and for that long promised visit to relatives or friends at distant points. Arrangements for long motor trips, camping out, or a stay at a resort, depend on personal choice or family arrangements.

Summer hospitality in the country has certain arts and graces. Whether we happen to be on the receiving or the giving end, we will do well to give thought and preparation to those things which will add to the pleasure of all concerned. Courtesy requires that a letter be written well in advance of an expected visit to friends or relatives, enquiring if the date is convenient and mentioning the length of stay contemplated.

Fixing the date and thus allowing the host to arrange plans accordingly adds to the enjoyment of a visit. At the planning end, the schedule should not be too crowded or rigid so that the personal taste of the visitors may be catered to and allowances made for unexpected emergencies. There is much sheer fun in impromptu affairs and simple excursions such as a berry picking expedition, or a home grounds picnic. Informality adds zest to a large family gathering or friends' reunion. What does it matter if a tent has to be set up to accommodate the overflow or that meals become pass-around or counter-lineup and serve-yourself affairs.

The hostess may be well prepared in advance, with food in the larder and baking done in advance. She may be one who prefers to work alone in the kitchen but will appreciate the thoughtful guest who aids with many little tasks, such as making a salad, arranging flowers or finding ways to interest the children or taking over

the care of an infant. A single guest may withdraw to her room to write letters or read or absent herself on a long tramp when hectic periods occur in the household. She will remember too, that her hostess has certain routine duties to fulfil each day and insist that she take time off for rest and quiet.

If a picnic day is one of the jaunts, decide first of all on the site after full consultation. That helps settle just what type of picnic meal you will have and what equipment will be needed. In this way indecisions and arguments en route are avoided, the driver will be happier and the satisfaction at the end of the day much greater. Of course much depends on the composition of the group. If older people are included, tuck in several sturdy camp stools and take along a folding table. An old army or navy blanket carried in the back of a car is excellent for spreading on the ground and saves a good rug—an idea worth keeping in mind on long-distance tours. Provide extra sweaters in case the weather turns chilly.

Once the matter of clothes has been decided, the hostess can give her mind wholeheartedly to preparing food. And here keeping a list of items and utensils is most important. Someone's admission: "Oh! I forgot . . ." may be the explanation of picnic pleasure marred.

If the host is a man who hates to leave home on a picnic excursion, one who does not like closing up house, packing the car and lugging out the

lunch kit and equipment, then aim at a home-yard affair. We know of men who would never think of touching a utensil in the home kitchen or concerning themselves with what's to be cooked, yet who can't be kept away from operations around a camp-fire out-of-doors. And they soon become authorities on open fire cookery. There are now many folding portable grills on the market, which can be placed in a pleasant secluded spot in the back yard. A hilarious touch is to have the boss-chef and his young aids wear the comic-design chef aprons and caps now shown in many stores.

While on the subject of campfires: it is a good idea to carry two or three pounds of charcoal in the car when on a long motor trip. You are then free of the worry of damp wood or no fuel at all on stops for campfire meals. A good "starter" to the briquettes may be made by twisting several pages of an old newspaper into a fairly tight roll. A fire prompter of first-class rating can be made by cutting newspaper into four or five-inch strips, then roll these strips into a wad or roll about an inch thick. These can be used for fire building and also used in cooking.

Hiking in summer is a pleasant and wholesome exercise, providing the hiker's feet are comfortably and suitably clad. A pair of low-heeled shoes are a necessity. Shoes with high heels are an invitation to accidents and discomfort, such as tripping, with a resultant turned ankle and to painful blisters. Even though the weather may be warm, try wearing a short pair of socks of either wool or cotton. These heavier materials help to cushion shocks which come from walking over uneven ground or stepping on an unexpected obstacle. In addition they readily absorb moisture from the feet. Care in washing out the socks each night will free them from clinging grit and dust—will go far in keeping the feet feeling rested.

Summer has particular hazards. Even gardening brings its cuts, scratches and abrasions. A handy first aid kit will provide the necessary dressings for wounds which are much more apt to happen, when members of the family are active on a holiday jaunt. The knowledge that proper medication for burns and other injuries is ready to hand at any time, makes for peace of mind.

In planning a trip or a visit, it is wise to select clothes which are comfortable, and easy to clean. Garments made from some of the new crease-resistant fabrics, which require no ironing are excellent for a mother and her children. Again make up the list of items required, keeping it to the minimum. Check, before leaving home and at the end of each stopover.

When the vacation is over and you are home again, be sure to write your letter of appreciation, within a week, if possible. Special mention of features of your visit which you will long remember, will be heart warming to your hostess. You can carry the good obtained from a holiday, even further if you wish. Drop in to visit that friend, who is ill or shut in and share some of your pleasant and new experiences with her.

# The Countrywoman

Some thoughts on holiday tripping and other features of summer hospitality in the country

by AMY J. ROE



Moments of summer quiet and beauty linger among our treasured memories.





"I WILL have to report you to the weed inspector," a neighbor said to me one summer evening when the air was heavy with the scent of gardens bursting into bloom. It was that quiet time of day when people like to walk about their gardens and share them with their friends.

My garden, I thought, looked particularly attractive with humming birds buzzing the wild larkspur and goldfinches picking at the heads of the gaillardia. There was a twinkle in the eye of the speaker and I knew that he was not referring to the chickweed that poked outlaw fingers from the depths of the bed, nor the lamb's quarter, the shepherd's purse and dandelions that seemed to thrive no matter how many I pulled. His eyes were focussed on the mass of golden, red-centered gaillardia that filled the bed to the south of the house and the clumps of bluebells that pushed between them and disputed their possession.

I had gathered the seeds of the gaillardia in a meadow where carpets of blossom stretched away to the mountains. I had a painting of the scene to keep the impression vivid. But I had, too, the beauty of the flowers themselves here in my garden to be enjoyed day by day.

The harebells I had brought in by the root while in full bloom. They were growing happily against the stucco background of the house as they had once grown against the background of the grey prairie and dark hills. I had not only flowers but memories of sunny days and beautiful surroundings.

My neighbor who could think only of weeds! For in spite of the twinkle in his eye I could see his farmer's mind at work clearing them out of his fence corner. He wanted none of them in his fields nor his garden either, preferring to buy from the stores the weeds from Peru we know as the common nasturtium.

Strange are the ways of man! While we in the west plant weeds from South America and Africa, our own weeds, like the gaillardia have for many years been favorites of the florists in those parts of the world where they do not grow naturally. It is possible to buy packets of marvellously "improved" varieties of gaillardia that in no way surpass the natives that brighten our roadsides.

There is a difference, of course, between the two uses of the word "weed," one referring to a plant out of place and the other to a plant which crowds out the sown crop and is difficult to eradicate. The gaillardia is not by any means a noxious weed but is rather one of those flowers that could become extinct with too much neglect or careless picking. It has vanished completely from my now neglected garden while the same neglect has increased the population of the noxious weeds to millions.

Gaillardia and harebells were not the only wild flowers that occupied my garden that summer evening. They had just taken over the bed from the June blooming beardtongue which ordinarily thrives on the gravel bars of mountain streams. This has been a particularly good year for it and the bed had been a sheet of pinky mauve. Now the plants were settling down to cultivate a harvest of seeds that would insure their future in the garden. By the corner of the house

# My Wild Flower Garden

*To me it is gentle, retiring and humble—a place to love, a place to dream—a diary of quiet days on the hills and in the woods*

by ANNORA BROWN

a tall clump of purple bergamot was in full bloom. Around the fence row the black birch was waving slim golden tassels, the petals had just dropped from the saskatoon and chokecherry bushes. The creamy racemes of the baneberry were giving way to greenish berries that would later be shiny red or white. Every spot that could be stolen from the regular garden was sprouting a handsome "weed."

Indeed I did not know why we had to have a "regular" garden, feeling that my adventure with the wild things was far more interesting. But my father, who shared the work in the garden, had done his adventuring in other ways and was attached to the thought of such things as carrots and roses.

This was no new venture of mine, this interest in wild flowers. Long ago, when I was very small, I was given a plot of garden of my own in which I might plant and tend anything I liked. From the



time the seed catalogues arrived in January I walked in a flowery dream. Everything was considered from Arabis on the first page through all the "Special Offers" and "Prize Collections" and "Exhibition Mixtures" right through to the zinnias and the fertilizers at the back.

And at the very back of the book was always a group of specials which included a package of "Wild Flower Garden Mixture." That was the only packet I really wanted and such was my faith in the printed word that one year, in spite of my mother's warning, (Mother's warnings are always to be doubted when one is small) that is what went into my garden. I wish I could tell you of the beautiful wild flowers that I grew—but of course you know better. I had several plants of extremely common candytuft, some sweet alyssum, the commonest of purple bachelor's button, a clarkia, some annual baby's breath (perhaps it blew in from my mother's garden since it was the rarest of all the blooms) and a few sickly leaves that might have been anything but which turned out to be nothing.

But the desire for wild flower gardens was not defeated. It turned inward and lay there not quite forgotten, waiting for circumstances to develop it, like seed waiting for spring rains. When my mother could no longer care for her garden, it fell to the lot of my father and me to keep the weeds suppressed and the flowers growing.

I had already decided that one thing that gave me great satisfaction was the planting of our wild flowers in their natural setting. But even that desire seemed thwarted. I was able to get out amongst them but never to stay for the length of time required to paint a clump of them. The best I could usually hope to do was to get a rough pencil note

of the general grouping and the composition of the surroundings and bring the plant home to paint. Since I liked to paint the smaller ones growing straight from the earth I went out armed with a spade and brought home the plant and root and all together with a generous helping of prairie or forest floor.

It goes without saying that if I liked a flower well enough to paint it I could hardly throw it out to droop and die when I was through with it. Those roots I planted carefully in some corner of the garden where they could grow again without interfering too much with the general plan—at first. Later they grew so well and became so numerous that they began to quarrel with the "store" plants for possession of the garden.

The word "quarrel" is not used lightly. My plants and I were involved in an incessant struggle for their very existence. After all, they were only "weeds" and everyone's hand was against them. As long as they bloomed and kept on blooming they were fairly safe but let them stop for a day or so and a vicious hoe was ready for them immediately. I never found a gardener who could remember the shape of the leaf of a wild flower.

My wild things loved to seed themselves in grassy corners, by the edge of a path, beside the back gate or against the wall of the tool shed. I liked these wanderers especially, feeling that they gave the garden an informal, woodsy look, but someone was sure to do away with them as soon as my back was turned.

Such plants, for some reason which I, with my unorthodox approach to gardening can never fathom are outlawed immediately. No matter how lovely they look nor how they accent a vista they are considered "untidy" and must be pulled. As for the garden itself, if ever a helpful hand reached out to pull a weed it nearly always missed all the plantain and yellow lucerne and came up with one of my pets instead. And yet it was not possible



Illustrations by the Author

to complain too much about those willing hands. It takes more than two hands to keep a garden and one must be grateful for every weed that vanishes and every bit of cultivating that is done.

I remember once gathering the seeds of the blazing star (*liatris*) and starting them in pots. Lovely healthy plants were ready to set out in June. I spent precious time on my knees spotting them through the garden where I hoped their magenta spikes would provide a wealth of bloom by August of the following year. I watched them as they took hold and flourished. Then urgent business called me away. When I looked at my garden again a kind neighbor had "weeded" it for me. Every stray nasturtium, every self-sown delphinium, every vagrant clarkia had been saved but the *liatris* which had promised so much was gone to the last plant. Such kindness could not be scorned. But such accidents were always happening. "Why, oh why," I kept asking myself, "must a plant be bought at a store to be treasured?"

**T**HERE is something about wild flowers—for me at least. Garden plants are showy, brilliant go-getters, flaunting their wares for all to see. A wild flower garden is gentle, retiring, humble—a place to love but not to show, a place to dream, a diary of quiet days on the hills and in the woods. Peering around the corners of rocks or on the shady sides of buildings grow clumps of ferns gathered on excursions to mountain woods. In my prairie garden the common shield fern (*aspidium spindulosa*) has thrived best. It does not seem discouraged by drought or changing temperatures. Coming early in the spring it often lies green under the weight of a late snow and springs up fresh and strong again when the weight is lifted, and though dried and browned by summer heat, it still shows fresh green fronds until the autumn snows send it to bed for the winter.

Turning directly from the fern in my garden I could see the prickly pear which I had gathered on a summer day from the sun-blistered top of a cut bank, the gossamer petals of the beautiful bloom surrounded by vicious spikes. Beside it grew the *mammillaria*, so prickly too that it is called the Devil's Pin Cushion. It came from the dry flats in the river bottom where we picnicked as children. Its magenta pink rays with the orange center, though lasting only a day or two at the most are worth waiting another 364 days to see again. It is a beautiful sight too, a breath-taking color combination when the prickly pear with its transparent yellow bloom is surrounded by the prairie mallow which is a coral red seldom seen in flowers of any kind.

All these flowers are easily transplanted and bloom freely with little care though I found the prairie mallow inclined to blight and also to run into the neighboring beds and out into the grass. It could not, however, be considered a pest as it was easily got rid of when the bed was changed.

Perhaps the most persistent and least easily discouraged of all the plants that I have brought in is the purple aster. In the shelter of the garden it grows to gigantic proportions and seeds itself into uncultivated corners. But the sheer beauty

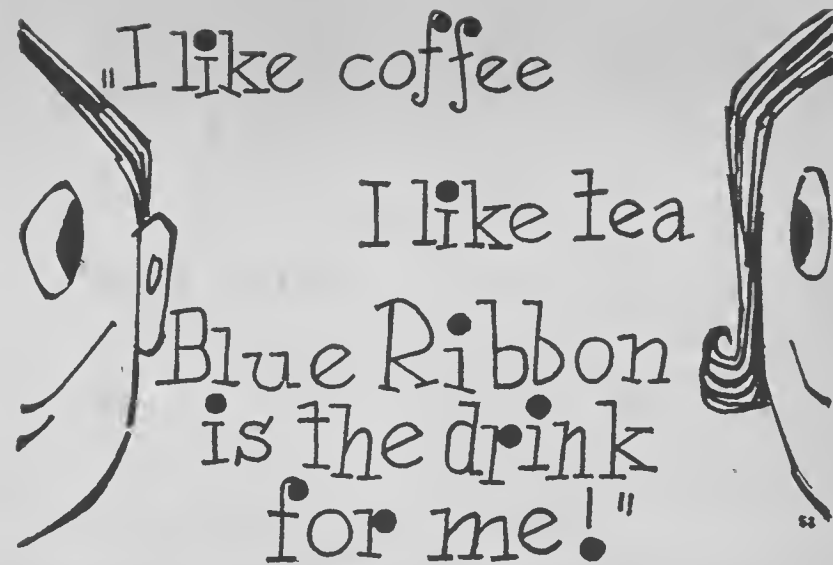
of the clumps of blossoms amongst the yellow leaves after all the garden flowers have been nipped by frost amply repays me for any trouble it causes.

"Those are nice enough for anybody's garden" an out-spoken friend once remarked about my baneberries which were looking very glamorous with their deeply serrated dark green foliage and heavily drooping clumps of shiny red and white "doll's eyes." And indeed they were more than "nice enough." Coming up year after year without any attention except the routine watering. Weeding is almost unnecessary because of their heavy foliage which chokes undergrowth. They occupy a difficult northern exposure where nothing else will grow. The clumps of baneberries at my front door has caused more comment than any other single plant in my garden. Strangers pause at the gate and ask what it is and where they can order it, and many of my friends have begged for a plant for their own gardens. "What is it?" and "Where did you get it?" and "Would you let me have a plant?" are questions I have been asked many times by people who have it growing in the woods back of their summer camp. "What," I ask my wondering self, "do people do with their eyes when they go out to contemplate nature?"

One of my ambitions was to have crocuses (prairie anemones) blooming as thickly in my garden as they do on the Saskatchewan prairies, the Alberta foothills or the Manitoba parklands. But through all the years of most consistent efforts, I only once managed to transplant one successfully. That single plant bloomed year after year until an aster seedling took root beside it and threatened to push it out. In removing the aster I somehow disturbed the touchy crocus and it never came again. A gardener of my acquaintance managed to grow some from seed but lost them in a similar manner. They, like many of the prairie flowers, do not take kindly to cultivation, preferring the peace of the wilds to the constant interference of the garden. The deeply tap-rooted plants of the dry regions are hardest to handle.

**H**OWEVER, one prairie flower is a perfect treasure to the gardener. It is a low growing evening primrose (*oenothera caespitosa* or *pachylophus*). This plant is found on clayey banks and gumbo flats. Its snow white four-petalled flowers, two or three inches across, which open in the evening. With the first touch of the sun it turns pink and is gone by noon to be replaced next evening by just as many more snow white blooms. Unlike so many sun loving flowers that bloom for a day and are finished for the year, these beautiful blooms come early in the spring and continue throughout the summer and well into the fall. They have a very sweet scent. All they need is plenty of sunshine and a not too acid soil. I have seen as many as 24 large blooms on a single plant.

One of the continued interests in the wild flower garden, when you know the habitat of the flowers so well, is its strange contrasts. Here the cactus hob-nobs with the fern, the cone flower from the open prairie nods at the calypso from the pine woods, and the hepatica, spring flower of the

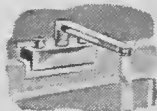


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The Income Tax Act (Canada) was recently amended to permit individual taxpayers to deduct from their income, within certain limits, premiums paid for retirement savings plans in 1957 and later years.

The savings portion of either a **new** or an **existing** life insurance policy may be qualified as a retirement savings plan. Existing life insurance policies therefore need **not** be surrendered in order to take advantage of this tax relief.

The possible advantages of the deduction should **in each case** be considered in relation to the restrictions required by law to be included in a savings plan to make it eligible for the deduction, and in relation to the policyholder's own particular tax circumstances.

Policyholders interested in the new deduction should consult their life insurance underwriters or their companies.

## **THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA**

L-157C

eastern woodlands shares the attention of the spring breeze and early insects with the prairie anemone, spring flower of the western plains, while the jack-in-the-pulpit from Ontario pushes up its greenish cup through a cloud of dark blue larkspurs from the western coulees.

The cultivation of the wild flower garden is a continual challenge. There are no instructions on a seed packet, no ready reference to guide one in the care and treatment of them. It is always necessary to keep in mind the natural growing conditions, to find shady spots for woody plants and exposed positions for sun lovers. I kept a group of calypso blooming for years by bringing home sacks of pine mold for them and then lost them in a day by watering them with a solution of vitamin B1 on which other mountain flowers thrived.

An advantage of such a garden is that it is one of the cheapest hobbies possible provided you have a plot of ground—no expensive seeds or bulbs, no great outlay for materials or books, just a pair of open eyes and a willingness to see beauty in the commonplace. A few of the plants in my garden from which I get pleasure no one else has noticed. The wild onion that comes up every year has somehow missed the weeder's hoe, the blue-eyed grass that grows in a dry corner where no one thinks to look and the ground cedar that hugs the foundation of the house on the windward side have been missed by the lawn mower. The matricaria peers in at the back gate where no one thinks to weed.

The wild flower garden is full of surprises. Some bulbs lie dormant so long that when at last they grow you have forgotten planting them and you have the feeling that they have come of their own accord. My showy zygodene can be counted on to bloom every spring getting steadily larger and more handsome, but the blue camas, a lily too, from the same field, produces masses of deep blue blossoms one spring and then practically vanishes from the earth until I am

sure it has gone, when it suddenly reappears with all its original vigor. It was a surprise too to find that the fritillaria likes to grow beside a husky weed which is now allowed to remain all summer for the comfort it provides in the spring, for this lovely lily. The jack-in-the-pulpit, like the bullberry, must grow in pairs if expected to reproduce. The smooth blue beard-tongue much prefers a gravel heap to any kind of soil I can give it. The purple violet needs to be renewed often as on older plants the purple flowers are fewer and paler while the cleistogamous (secondary) blossoms are ugly and numerous.

**A** GARDEN of any kind demands a devoted service year after year. My wild flowers I am sorry to say, have for many years been sadly neglected due to other demands on my time and energies, yet each year still presents a round of delights accompanied by happy memories.

The stems of the red-osier dogwood redden in the March sunlight reminding me of the friend who helped me gather them from the river-bottom woods. The ferns and sweet coltsfoot push through the snows of April and tell of early expeditions to the mountains. In May the hawthorn and chokecherry are bathed in white and by June the showy zygodene, the larkspurs, the shooting stars and violets are at their best.

Families of young robins are raised on the berries of the flowering currant and dogwood in July. In August the baneberries, the meadow rue and solomon's seal have filled their respective corners with lush green foliage or brilliant berries. September brings the full splendor of the purple aster, waving the banner for the summer flowers far into the autumn. By October it is time to harvest the crop of bullberries, enough at least to provide jelly for the Christmas turkey. And then the waxwings come, with their sleek plumage and greedy appetites to clean off the berries of the honeysuckle, the hawthorn and the mountain ash for another winter. V

## *Tale of a "Lucky" Draw*

*As a result of an interview with a talkative salesman  
I resolve to put a "no pedlars" sign at our gate*

by EMERALDA

**L**AST summer, when visiting the Regina Exhibition, I put my name on every likely looking ticket handed me at the stalls. And thereby hangs a tale!

On a miserable day, in early December, with temperature around zero and the sun trying vainly to peek through wind-tossed clouds, my husband called to me to come and help him separate the calves from the other cattle. Weaning time had arrived and he was kept busy.

After donning an extra sweater, parka, mitts and overshoes, I stepped out onto the back doorstep. Just then a snazzy car drew up in the yard. The driver rolled the window down on my side and asked if I were Mrs. So-and-So. Though surprised and puzzled, I assured him that I was the person who answered to that name. With a beaming smile lighting up his face, he told

me that my ticket deposited at the fair had been drawn. As owner of the "lucky" ticket I was now the "winner of perfectly wonderful prizes." He showed me the ticket and the numbered stub. Sure enough I had printed the letters of my name in purple ink on the stub—which had been stamped "consolation prize."

Not having been born yesterday, I said: "Yeah! And what do I have to buy to get all those things?"

He said cheerfully "Nothing!" Which I found later to be far short of the truth.

Up to this point we had been conducting our conversation in loud voices because of the window being only half open and because the wind was strong. He now opened the car door. I asked him to come into the house, but he was too busy, getting  
(Please turn to page 48)

# Rhymes from Rowdy Creek

by AUDREY McKIM

About three children in  
one family; Bill, aged  
nine, Honey, eight, and  
Ginger, six years



Our school yard is a lonely place,  
Dusty, wild and bare,  
Until you see the children  
Playing everywhere.

Some who play at hopscotch  
Some who play at ball,  
Some who stand and visit  
Not playing much at all.

Some play on the shaggy swings,  
Some play tag and run,  
But everyone is happy,  
Having lots of fun!

And over by the fences  
The ponies crop the grass,  
And have a happy idle time  
Until the school hours pass.

Then home ride the children,  
How the ponies race!  
And once again the schoolyard  
Is a wild and lonely place.

## Rowdy Creek

Rowdy Creek goes shouting  
Through our farm in Spring,  
In summer it runs over rocks  
An' we can hear it sing.

In Fall there's just a trickle  
To mark our Rowdy Creek,  
In Winter under ice an' snow  
We can hardly hear it speak.

Bill likes it best in Springtime,  
Honey likes it in the Fall,  
But I like it in the Summer  
With its fish an' bugs an' all!

## School Names

It's Richard, John and William,  
Nicknames aren't for school  
Bumper, Bub, and Beanie  
Are against the teacher's rule.

So Ginger's face is grinning,  
He thinks it's lots of fun  
That we must call him Archibald  
Now that school's begun.

And my little sister Honey  
Giggles when we say,  
"Hello Henrietta,  
How are you today?"

## On Way to School

Kippy-i-ay,  
Kippy-i-i,  
See us galloping  
Galloping by—  
Bronco Bill,  
An' Little Pard,  
Bowlegged Buck,  
All riding hard!

Chasing rustlers  
From Hideaway Shack,  
Out in the open  
Down Buffalo Track!  
On, Stretch Pony,  
On, Calamity Jane,  
On, Black-Leader,  
Fly hoof and manel!

Down Indian Trail,  
Past Deadman's Pool,  
Right smack into  
The gates at school!  
Bell rings out,  
But again at four,  
When school is over—  
Posse rides once more!

## Cowboy Castle

Whenever it rains  
And our chores are done,  
We rush to the hayloft  
To have some fun.

Bill is Chief Smokey  
Of a wigwam there,  
An' Honey's an Indian  
Princess fair.

I am a cowboy  
Rowdy an' brave,  
Fighting the rustlers  
That never behave.

After our skirmish  
And games are through,  
We talk an' we dream  
Of the things we'll do.



An' when Mother calls  
We are covered with hay,  
An' she says "Tch! Tch!  
A rainy day!"

But she always gives  
Us a laugh with her sighs,  
An' says, "Just look at  
The stars in your eyes!"

## Summer Fair

Ginger, Please!  
Of course I know  
That carrots are good  
And help make us grow—

But these are exhibits  
That's no way to treat 'em,  
Wait till after the Fair  
Then you can eat 'em!

## Christmas in the Barn

It's a snowy, blowy Christmas,  
The farm is covered white,  
And little crystal starlets  
In the air, are shimmering bright,  
As we take presents out to give  
To Leader, Stretch and Jane.  
They whinny us a welcome  
And know it's Christmas time again.

We deck their necks with colored  
chains  
Hang bells upon the walls,  
And give them hugs and sugar,  
And put extra feed in stalls,  
We give them pony blankets,  
We close door against the snow,  
And they have a happy Christmas  
Where winter winds can't blow.



# ENJOY

a cool,  
comfortable  
summer

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# SILEX

...in the  
kitchen



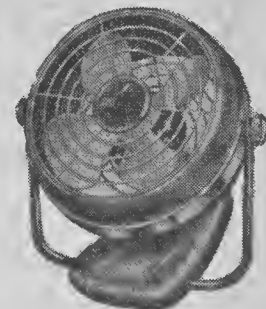
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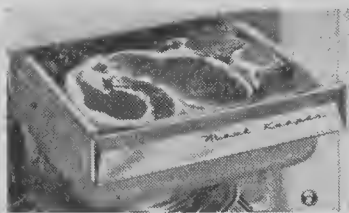
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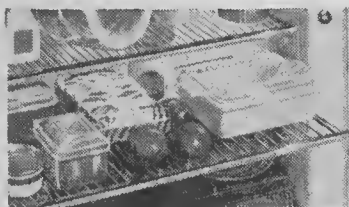


# SILEX

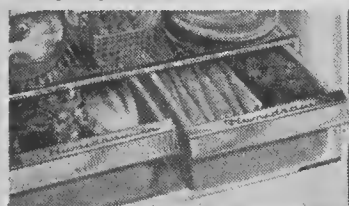




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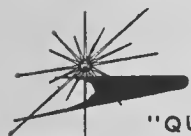
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## Meals for Two

*Ideas and recipes selected to meet the special needs of the new bride or the small family*



Three quick, easily prepared dishes to please and satisfy a hungry husband.

**C**OOKING for two is an adventure. It is also somewhat of a problem since there are so few practical recipes available. The new bride will find it helpful to have some menus and recipes "just for two" at her fingertips. They will enable her to prepare meals quickly and easily, with few leftovers.

To simplify meal preparation the pantry shelf needs to be kept well stocked with essential items. The well provisioned cupboard should contain: whole grain cereals (prepared and uncooked), tea, coffee and cocoa, cornstarch, all-purpose flour, cake flour, macaroni, spaghetti, rice, noodles, pudding and jelly powders, junket tablets, salad dressing, spices, pepper, mustard, raisins, peanut butter, marmalade, jelly, honey, molasses, granulated sugar, brown sugar, icing sugar, iodized salt, crackers, graham wafers, dried prunes, cake mixes, cans of soup, juices, vegetables, fish, fruit, date and nut bread, paper serviettes.

To save time and money, plan the week's menus in advance. Then shopping for staples is necessary only once every few weeks, with possibly a second trip for the perishable items. Buy foods in season when they're cheapest and buy staples in quantity to save additional pennies.

### Bride's Meat Loaves

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ½ lb. ground, uncooked beef         | ½ tsp. salt            |
| ½ lb. ground, uncooked veal or pork | ½ c. soft bread crumbs |
| 1 egg, slightly beaten              | ⅓ c. cold milk         |
| 1 small onion, chopped              | 4 uncooked sausages    |
|                                     | 4 green pepper rings   |
|                                     | 4 onion rings          |

Preheat oven to 350° F. Combine ground beef, veal or pork, lightly beaten egg, finely chopped onion, salt, white bread crumbs and milk, and mix lightly but thoroughly. Divide into 4 portions and shape into flat patties. Roll each meat patty around 1 pork sausage, covering sausage and making a small oblong loaf. Place in shallow ungreased baking pan. Top with alternate rings of green pepper and onion. Cut almost in half and shape into crescents. Bake in preheated oven 25 minutes. Makes 4 individual loaves. Serve with mushroom sauce and baskets made of white bread slices, buttered and toasted in muffin pans, then filled with cooked green peas.

### Easy Baked Beans

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 can pork and beans | ½ tsp. dry mustard            |
| ½ c. brown sugar     | 3 slices bacon, cut in pieces |
| ¼ c. catsup          |                               |

Empty half of canned pork and beans into bottom of greased casserole. Combine sugar and mustard; sprinkle half of mixture over beans. Top with remaining beans. Sprinkle rest of sugar-mustard mixture, chopped bacon and catsup over beans. Bake uncovered in slow oven (325° F.) 2½ hours. Makes 2 to 3 generous servings.

### Frosty Fruit Freeze

Combine juice from an 8-oz. can of fruit cocktail with a 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese, blending until smooth. Add fruit cocktail and 1 tsp. French dressing. Pour into 4 individual molds and freeze. Serve with meat loaves.

### Dixie Corn Bread

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ¾ c. white cornmeal | 1 egg                    |
| 1 T. flour          | 1 c. buttermilk          |
| ½ tsp. salt         | 1 T. drippings OR butter |
| ½ tsp. soda         |                          |

Sift dry ingredients into bowl. Add egg and buttermilk, stirring until combined. Melt drippings in skillet and add to batter. For Corn Bread, pour batter into hot 8-inch round cake pan or small skillet. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. For Corn Sticks, pour batter into a hot greased corn stick pan. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 7 corn sticks.

### Flaming Peaches

Sprinkle brown sugar in hollows of peach halves in baking dish. Dot with butter. Broil slowly until sugar crusts. Center each with sugar lump soaked in lemon extract; light lumps and bring to table flaming. Pass ice cold custard sauce or ice cream.

### Noodle Sausage Dinner

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 c. noodles (uncooked)  | ¾ c. canned tomato juice |
| ½ lb. tiny link sausages | ½ tsp. salt              |
| ½ c. cooked peas         | Dash pepper              |

Cook noodles in boiling water (salted) until tender. Drain. Brown sausages over low heat. (Pour off any excess fat.) Add noodles, peas, tomato juice and seasonings. Simmer, uncovered, 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Makes 2 to 3 servings. Note: Sausages can be omitted from recipe and asparagus-ham rolls used instead. To make rolls, cook asparagus until tender, then wrap in sliced cooked ham.

# It's Rhubarb Time

Plan now to can and freeze tender, fresh rhubarb stalks and to make flavorful desserts as well

by PHYLLIS A. THOMSON

**R**HUBARB is particularly enjoyed for its sweet yet tart flavor. Although it is one of the most familiar garden fruits, rhubarb is also one of the most popular and versatile.

Early in the season when the stalks are young and tender, rhubarb is delicious stewed and served plain, or with custard sauce or fresh cream. Since rhubarb is available throughout the growing season, there are many opportunities to make unusual desserts along with the old favorites. It combines well with other fruits in a fruit salad, jelly mold or cooked in a mixed sauce with strawberries, saskatoons or red currants. Baked puddings, pies and tarts are equally tasty. Rhubarb can be canned, frozen and made into jams and jellies.

To prepare rhubarb for freezing, it is best to use early spring stalks that are tender and a bright pink in color. After removing leaves and root ends, the stalks should be cut a uniform size, about eight to ten inches long, then packed in dry sugar (four pounds of fruit to one pound of sugar). Package carefully in moisture-vaporproof containers and tie or seal securely. Frozen rhubarb will keep for at least 12 months if properly packaged.

For canning, after first cleaning and trimming, the fruit should be cut in half-inch or one-inch lengths, cooked in heavy syrup until soft and then packed in hot, sterile jars. In place of syrup, one-quarter to one-half as much sugar as rhubarb may be added to the fruit, allowed to stand until the juice starts to flow, then simmered until soft. Pack in hot, sterilized jars.

## Rhubarb Pudding

Grease a baking dish and cover bottom with brown sugar. Add rhubarb cut in small pieces until it is about two inches deep. Pour  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. of sugar (white) over it, then cover with following batter:

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 egg, well beaten         | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. milk   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar     | 1 c. flour              |
| 2 T. shortening            | 1 tsp. baking powder    |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Mix with other ingredients to form

batter. Bake in moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

## Rhubarb Cake

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening          | 1 tsp. baking powder                                   |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar               | 1 tsp. cloves  |
| 2 T. molasses (dark)                 | 1 tsp. cinnamon  |
| 1 c. cold, unsweetened rhubarb sauce | 2 c. sifted flour                                      |
| 1 tsp. soda                          | 1 c. raisins OR $\frac{1}{2}$ c. each raisins and nuts |

Cream shortening and sugar well. Add molasses and rhubarb sauce and blend together. Sift dry ingredients together and add to first mixture. Add fruit and nuts and bake in greased loaf pan in a moderate oven 350° F. for 50 minutes or until done.

## Rhubarb Crumb Pie

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 c. sugar                   | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. rolled oats (uncooked) |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt      | 2 T. shortening                         |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. white flour | Unbaked pastry shell                    |
| 3 c. rhubarb chunks          |   |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. water       |   |

Combine  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt and flour. Toss through rhubarb. Arrange in pastry lined pan; add water. Combine rolled oats,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt and  $\frac{1}{3}$  c. sugar; sprinkle over top of rhubarb mixture; dot with fat. Bake in preheated oven 425° F., for 15 minutes, reduce heat to 375° F. and bake additional 35 minutes or until done. Note: This is an excellent crumb topping for any fruit pie.

## Rhubarb Sponge

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 envelope unflavored gelatin   | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. cold water     | 2 egg whites           |
| 1 c. unsweetened cooked rhubarb | 1 c. whipping cream    |
|                                 | 1 T. lemon juice       |

Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Heat rhubarb sauce, add sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add softened gelatin and lemon juice, stirring until gelatin is dissolved. Chill until beginning to thicken and add stiffly beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Pour into a mold and chill until firm.

## Frozen Rhubarb Delight

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 egg                         | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sweetened rhubarb sauce |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ c. medium cream | Juice of half orange                      |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. milk         | Pinch salt                                |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar        |   |

Add salt to egg and beat. Add sugar, beat again. Scald milk in double boiler.

# Tempting Sugar 'n' spice BUNS



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delicious piping hot!

Whether you serve them fresh from the oven for tea-time snacks, or toasted and generously buttered for breakfast, the whole family will cheer when you serve delicious, fragrant Sugar 'n' Spice Buns. They're easy to make, too, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast...so when you bake at home, why not surprise your family with this sugar 'n' spice treat?

## SUGAR 'N' SPICE BUNS

Makes 32 buns

Wash and dry

- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup seedless raisins
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup currants

Scald

- 1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

- $\frac{1}{3}$  cup shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar

Cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Sift together 3 times

- 2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon grated nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon ground cloves

Stir the lukewarm milk mixture and

- 1 well-beaten egg

into the yeast mixture.

Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in the fruits and beat well.

Work in

- $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups more (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough until smooth and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and brush lightly with melted butter or margarine.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draft and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Punch down dough. Divide dough in half. Form each half of dough into a roll 16 inches long. Cut each roll into 16 pieces. Form into balls and place 16 balls in each of two greased 8-inch square cake pans.

Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine.

Combine

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

and sprinkle buns with this mixture. Cover and let rise until a little more than doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, 30 to 35 minutes.



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Pour hot milk over egg mixture and cook until it coats spoon. Chill. Add rhubarb sauce and orange juice to egg mixture. Fold first mixture into whipped cream, blending well. Pour into freezing tray, stir occasionally until firm.

#### Rhubarb Crunch

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 c. uncooked rolled oats | 3 c. diced unpeeled rhubarb |
| 1/2 c. sifted flour       | 1/2 c. granulated sugar     |
| 1 c. brown sugar, packed  | 1 tsp. cinnamon             |
| 1/2 c. butter             | 1/8 tsp. salt               |
| Vanilla ice cream         | 1 T. water                  |
| 1 T. flour                |                             |

Preheat oven to 350° F. Grease 8 by 8 by 2-inch pan. Mix oats, flour, sugar; with 2 knives, scissor fashion cut in butter until crumbly. Place half of mixture in pan. Cover with rhubarb sauce made by mixing rhubarb with flour, sugar, cinnamon, salt and water. Then top with rest of oat mixture. Bake 45 minutes. Serve hot, cut into squares; top with ice cream. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

#### Rhubarb Punch

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 2 lbs. rhubarb | 3 c. water |
|----------------|------------|

Wash rhubarb and cut up in uniform pieces—do not peel. Cook in water until tender. Strain and chill. To each quart of juice add: Juice of 3 oranges, juice of 1 lemon, 1 c. sugar. Before serving add crushed ice and 1 bottle ginger ale.

#### Rhubarb Jelly

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 2 T. gelatin      | 3/4 c. sugar     |
| 1 qt. cut rhubarb | Juice of 1 lemon |
| 1 c. water        |                  |

Dissolve gelatin in 1/4 c. cold water, let stand 5 minutes. Cook rhubarb in 1 c. water, strain and measure juice (should be 1 pint). If desired, do not strain. Combine hot juice and sugar. Pour over gelatin and stir. Add lemon juice, pour into mold and chill. Optional: Fold in beaten egg white or cut marshmallows when beginning to thicken.

#### Saskatoons and Rhubarb Sauce

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 4 c. rhubarb        | 3/4 c. water           |
| 1 1/2 to 2 c. sugar | 1 lemon—rind and juice |
| 4 c. saskatoons     |                        |

Cut rhubarb in small pieces, add saskatoons, water, lemon and sugar and stir until dissolved. Boil 2 minutes or until thickened. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

#### Ruby Rhubarb

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 2 lbs. rhubarb      | 2 slices lemon |
| 1 c. strained honey | Pinch salt     |

Cut rhubarb into uniform pieces. Place in pan over hot water. Add honey, lemon slices and salt and cook over hot water 30 minutes or until tender, stirring often. Strain juice from pulp, saving both juice and cooked rhubarb. In a saucepan bring to a boil: 1 c. rhubarb juice and 1 c. water. Remove from heat, add: 1 pkg. (for 1 pint) strawberry or cherry flavored gelatin. Stir until gelatin is dissolved; chill. Add 1 1/2 c. drained cooked rhubarb. Mold in pan or sherbet glasses. Chill until set. Serve plain or with cream.

#### Rhubarb Meringue Tarts

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 2 c. rhubarb | 2 T. flour      |
| 2 eggs       | 1/4 tsp. salt   |
| 1/2 c. sugar | 1 recipe pastry |

Wash and cut rhubarb in 1/2-inch lengths. Place in colander and pour boiling water through it; drain. Separate eggs and beat yolks. Sift sugar with flour and salt and add to egg yolks. Turn this mixture into rhubarb and stir until well mixed. Pour into pastry-lined tart pans and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until filling is firm, about 45 minutes. Cool tarts slightly, then cover with meringue made by beating the 2 egg whites until frothy, adding 1/4 tsp. baking powder, beating until stiff, then folding in 4 T. sugar. Place in moderately low oven (325° F.) and bake from 15 to 18 minutes until delicately browned. V

### Tale of a "Lucky" Draw

Continued from page 44

out a thick loose-leaf notebook and finding a certain page, to pay heed. He proceeded to show me pages, which had a plastic covering, which showed as he put it, "pitchers of the wonderful prizes." It seemed I had won: a 52-piece dinner set of dishes, with 23-karat gold trim on the edges; an eight-piece set of table silverware, a horn-handled carving set with a set of six steak knives to match; a floral design six-foot by nine-foot rug in a choice of blue or maroon background for the living-room floor.

I said that our living room was covered with tile in mixed tones of scarlet, cream and green. He suggested that maybe I could use the rug in the spare bedroom. I thought immediately of all the odd-sorted junk that was now cached in our spare room and shook my head. He was rushing ahead with his prepared talk and it wasn't long until I found out to get all this booty, I was merely required to buy a super set of stainless steel kitchenware utensils, some 19 pieces including various types of pots and pans for only \$166, or a portable sewing machine priced only at \$199.

I wasn't interested in the stainless steel set. In my more innocent youth I had been induced to invest in an aluminum kitchen utensil set. I realize now that I had been "stung" for the aluminum finish was wearing off and

already the bottom of those pots looked like the craters on the face of the moon. But I have yearned for one of those swanky sewing machines—with all the fixings and gadgets on it to help you to do embroidery, fancy stitches and all the other different kinds of sewing jobs. So I said that I might be interested in the portable sewing machine.

The man quickly turned to the page on which was the illustration of a plain little portable model, with no special features, that I could see to raise it above the ordinary run-of-the-mill sewing machine. He was quick to point out that it had "Housekeeping Seal of Approval" on it. I wondered how genuine that seal was and who had put it there.

BY this time, my husband must have been wondering what had delayed me. He stuck his head out of the barn door, saw the strange car and came toward us. I muttered some excuse and went into the house, hoping that he would think of some way to get rid of the now unwelcome pest. I did not hear their conversation, but can well imagine my husband saying: "I'm no judge of things like that, but I know the price of cattle, and that is mighty low right now. I'm not interested, so you better come into the house and talk to my wife." So in they came and the worst of it was that my husband went right out again.

Again, I was shown the pictures. On closer examination, the stainless set seemed to have a large collection of custard cups, which had lids. So I (Please turn to page 50)

# Salute to Summer

Easy-going fashions for house and holiday-wear  
in the season's brightest and boldest colors

by ANNA LOREE



No. C-S-631

Colorful awning stripes give an outdoor-fresh appeal to this chair back and arm piece set. Chair back measures 12 by 18 inches; arm pieces 7 by 11 inches. If you wish to use this design for chesterfield, sew two chair

backs together or increase stitches to desired length. Materials: one ball each of canary yellow, spice, fudge brown, aqua, flamingo, chartreuse green, and hunter's green mercerized cotton, crochet hook No. 2/0. Design No. C-S-631. Price 10 cents.



No. S-4851

An inexpensive stole made from striped terry towelling for beachwear, or from cotton or linen fabric with plain or contrasting lining to harmonize with pretty summer dresses. Fringe trimming lends dressy touch. Materials for towelling stole: 1 1/4 yards striped terry towelling, 36 inches wide; 2 yards cord; 6 yards 1/2-inch tape, and mercerized sewing thread to match. Suggested colors for towelling stole: clear red and white, or royal blue and white stripes, with white cord fringe. Fold-over pocket can be sectioned to hold sun-glasses, change purse, keys, snugly in place. Design No. S-4851. Price 10 cents.

No. S-729

Two styles of light and handsome slip-ons to wear with casual summer clothes or as bedroom slippers. Specify size—small, medium, or large. Materials for crisscross sandals (upper right): one ball each dark yellow, hunter's green, spanish red mercerized cotton, crochet hook No. 2/0, one pair rubber soles. Materials for beaded sandals (lower right): 4 balls ecru mercerized cotton, crochet hook No. 2/0, one pair foam rubber inner soles, one package assorted beads. Design No. S-729. Price 10 cents.



Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

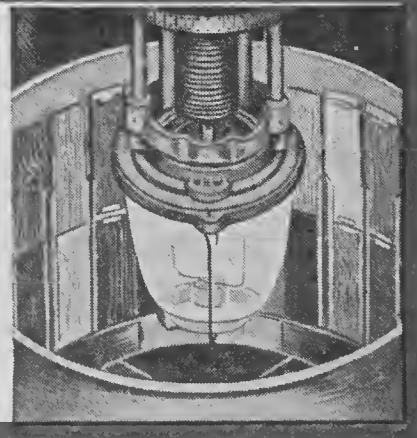
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## GREYHOUND

*It's such a Comfort to take the Bus —  
and leave the Driving to us!*

## Tale of a “Lucky” Draw

Continued from page 48

said definitely “No!” The sewing machine came in a neat case—in blue or maroon. The only thing that was not guaranteed on that machine was the light. “Lights burn out you know,” said the salesman with a laugh. I read the small text and discovered other items not guaranteed such as: shuttle and bobbin. I was almost tempted to take up the offer of the sewing machine, in order to collect the booty on the “lucky” ticket, which he claimed was valued at \$400.

But it was the cash on the line for the extra premium that I felt I could not afford, what with cattle and hog prices what they were and the quota on wheat sales. I would be expected, if I took the order, to sign a letter of acknowledgement, which was pure advertising to help the company sell more of their wares to others, who perhaps had as much difficulty in resisting “special offers” as I was having. Finally, I said a decided “No!”

Whereupon the salesman whisked an order form from his pocket, showed it to me and pointed to the signature of Mr. S.—Did I know him? Yes, Mr. S.—with whom I am acquainted—lives not far away. We know him to be a thrifty, shrewd and honest farmer. That indicated that I wasn’t the only one in our neighborhood to whom the astounding offer had been made. Later I heard a lady say that her daughter had a similar offer—the difference being that it was offered because the company had some profits to work off, for income-tax reasons. But they didn’t bite either. I’d like to drop in at shrewd and thrifty Mr. S.’s house, casually and see what he got in his packet of “wonderful prize and extra gifts.” But maybe he wouldn’t be so happy to know that his name had been used to persuade other doubters.

Of course, there was much more talking, before the man finally left. But I didn’t budge. I’m going to put up a “No Pedlars” sign at our gate. My husband says that “some people should know better than to put their name on every paper handed them at an exhibition.”

True! People should know better. But I for one realize that there are companies and companies. The good ones have their wares on display, where you can see what you are getting for your money. They stand behind their goods, will demonstrate them if requested and stay in business year after year. They do not need to send out talkative salesmen with highly illustrated booklets.

When I go to the fair again, I suppose I’ll be handed many slips. But I’m not going to put my name on every one I get.

\*\*\*

*The sky is low, the clouds are mean,  
A travelling flake of snow  
Across a barn or through a rut  
Debates if it will go.*

*A narrow wind complains all day  
How someone treated him:  
Nature, like us, is sometimes caught  
Without her diadem.*

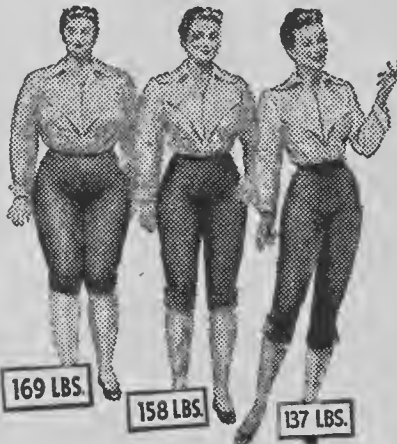
—EMILY DICKINSON.

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# Cool and Casual



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Patterns are printed with instructions in English, French and German.

State size and number for each pattern.

Note price, to be included with order.

Write name and address clearly.

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"Oh! What a beautiful day!..."



You'll say this  
every day  
after you  
install a

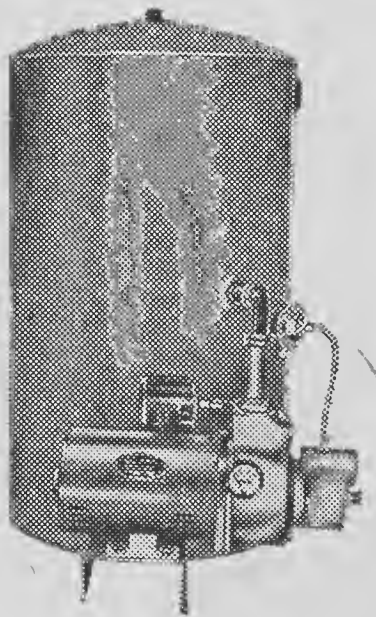
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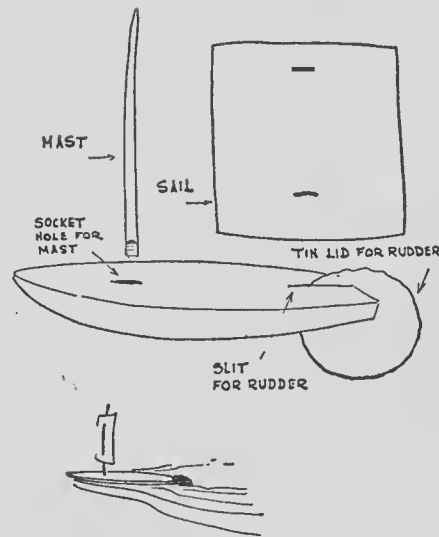
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# The Country



With the point of a jack knife make a hole slightly forward of the center of the boat and push in the chisel-shaped end of the mast. Now make two slits in a piece of paper for a sail and slip over mast as in sketch. With a knife make a slit about two inches long in rear end of boat. Push into place a small tin can lid (about two inches across) or any circular piece of light tin. This acts as both keel and rudder. Before you put the boat in the water, bend the tin rudder very slightly to one side to make the boat sail out in the pond in a large circle. If the rudder is left straight the boat sails straight forward.

*Anne Sankey*

## The Butterfly's Touch

by MARY GRANNAN

THE yellow-striped kitten on Annie Brown's lap tried to wriggle away. "Ah no, Tiger," said Annie, "You want to see what Daddy's sending me, don't you? He was talking to Mum last night, and said the postman would bring a present to me this morning. Don't you want to see what it is, Tiger?"

Tiger mewed impatiently. He had been waiting for what seemed like hours, for the mysterious box that the postman would bring. He would give Annie five more minutes of his valuable time, and no more. The postman rounded the corner. "Have you a parcel for Miss Annie Brown, Mr. Green?" asked the excited little girl.

"I have indeed," laughed the postman. "It's very light. I think it's a butterfly."

Annie laughed. "Daddy'd never send me a butterfly." She thanked the postman for bringing her the box, and ran with it and Tiger, into the house. Her mother was waiting with the scissors in her hands.

"Hurry, Mum, hurry," cried Annie. "Mr. Green said he thought it was a butterfly."

As Mrs. Brown pushed the inside wrapping away, she smiled, "Mr. Green wasn't far astray at that," she said. "It looks like a butterfly." She took a full-skirted little yellow dress from the box. It was smocked in a darker shade, and splattered with flecks of gold.

Annie put on her beautiful dress, then she and Tiger ran down the street to show it to Miss Weatherby at the candy shop. Tiger felt he had wasted so much time already, a few more minutes wouldn't matter, and besides he was fond of the little old lady at the Sweet Shop.

When Annie opened the door of the shop, the full yellow skirt fluttered in the breeze. Miss Weatherby threw

up her hands in mock dismay, "Shoo! Shoo!" she said, and then she laughed, "It's Annie Brown in a new yellow dress. I declare you look as if you'd been touched by a butterfly."

Annie's eyes twinkled, "Is that why you were 'shooing' me, Miss Weatherby?"

"Yes, I couldn't have butterflies around my candy," said the old lady, "and you do look like one. I hope you don't fly away and leave us."

"Even if I did," said Annie, "I'd come back. Wouldn't it be fun if I could fly away, Miss Weatherby?"

Miss Weatherby became serious, and in a voice that was almost a whisper, she said, "In a dress like that, I wouldn't be a bit surprised if you could, Annie. I think if you were touched by a butterfly you could go off to magic lands where princes and princesses dwell, where there are forbidden forests and enchanted castles."

Annie nodded her head slowly. She knew where she could be touched by a butterfly. Her own garden was full of them.

Annie and her kitten hurried from the shop. The butterflies were more interested in the flowers than they were in Annie and her yellow dress. But Annie was clever. She made a wreath of blossoms and set it on her head. The butterflies came swarming about her. One brushed her forehead with its wings, and Annie gave a gasp of delight. "Come on, Tiger, hurry. I'm going to fly."

Tiger leapt into her arms, and away they went, the yellow dress billowing about them, and carrying them to the land of enchantment. They came to earth just outside the gate of a golden castle. Annie cocked her head to listen. She heard someone crying, and saw a weeping princess near the fountain. "Why do you cry?" she asked of the princess.

"I cry for my lost love," sobbed Her Royal Highness. "He rode

# Boy and Girl

through the forbidden forest, and now he is enchanted. It is all quite hopeless. The Forbidden Forest said so."

"What did the Forbidden Forest say?" asked Annie.

The princess told Annie the chant of the forest.

*Your prince is in my power now,  
You'll never see him any more  
Unless one morning there should  
come*

*A tiger, to your castle door.*

*Your prince is now a tiger too*

*And every day, he stronger grows  
You'll never find him, Princess Gwen  
This Forbidden Forest knows."*

"Now," said Annie, "let's think this over. Have you seen anything that looks like a tiger around here?"

"No," said Her Highness.

"I do," said Annie. "What about that tiger lily, growing over there against the wall. It's growing stronger every day." She held up her kitten and looked into his little yellow face. "Tiger," she said, "if the touch of a

butterfly gave us wings, I think the touch of a tiger would break the enchantment. Go touch that flower over there."

Tiger did as he was bade. He put his two little paws on the stem of the lily. The blossom became the handsome face of a prince, the leaves became his arms, and the stem his tall body. The Princess ran to him.

"Come on Tiger," whispered Annie. "They don't need us anymore. They're going to live happily ever after."

Annie and Tiger flew back to their garden. "We must go tell Miss Weatherby what happened, Tiger." But Tiger had had enough of enchantment. He broke away and went about his own kitten business.

Miss Weatherby was not surprised at Annie's exciting adventure. "I knew the minute you came in here this morning, you'd have the touch of the butterfly," she said, and smiled fondly, as Annie tripped off down the street, her nylon wings fluttering in the breeze. ✓

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 64 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



WITH the spring come the birds, and almost the first thing they set about is nest-building. These nests are a bewildering assortment of shapes and sizes—each kind of bird has his own very definite idea of how a nest should be built. Because of these hundreds of different patterns, nests may seem difficult to draw, but they have one thing in common. The basic idea of a nest is a cup to hold the eggs—and if you keep this in mind when you draw, you should not go far wrong.

The outside of the nest might be any shape, but if you look down on a nest from slightly above (leaving aside nests which are roofed over, like the magpie's) you will see that the inner rim is like the rim of a cup. It may

help you to make a few quick curved lines to indicate this shape, and a few straight lines to indicate direction of branches and trunk which support the nest. Even if the nest is a hanging basket like that of the oriole or the vireo, this is still true. Or, perhaps you are drawing a killdeer's nest, which is nothing but a slight hollow in the ground with small pebbles and straws around the edge. Even here it will help you to think of a very shallow cup as you sketch it.

Always try to determine in your mind the basic shape or construction of an object. It makes it simpler.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors series now available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price post-paid \$1.00). ✓



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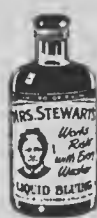
Whenever you're working out your farm plans, feel free to come in and discuss them with your Royal Bank Manager. He knows a lot about farming matters, especially the financial side. So regular chats with him can be very much to your advantage. Drop in next time you are near the branch. He'll be glad to see you.

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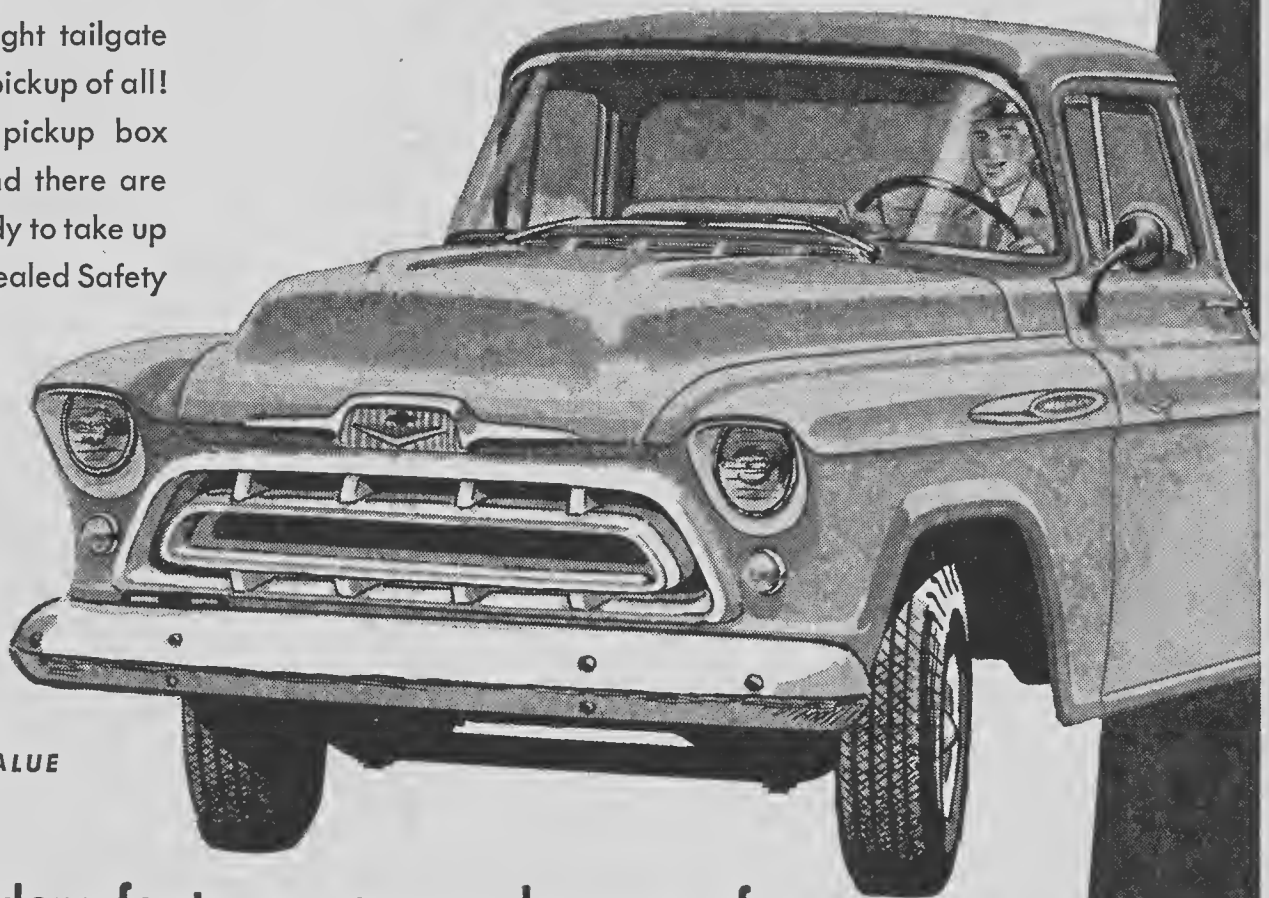
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## Co-operation or Compulsion?

Continued from page 12

economic betterment, have failed to evaluate the true worth of past achievements.

Let us understand, once and for all, that if we do not make further headway in the co-operative movement, we have no one to blame but ourselves. The possibilities of co-operation are limited only by our failure to recognize the potentialities it has to offer.

PERHAPS, though, there is a reason for this apparent attitude of indifference that is basic to the farmer's nature. If a cross-section of the rural people were asked the question, "What is there about farming that appeals to you?" undoubtedly one of the answers given again and again would be "Its independence."

We like the freedom of making our own decisions. We like the feeling of responsibility. We like the fact that we do not have to answer to anyone in our daily lives, and we like the reasonable isolation that farming offers. Farmers with such likes do not readily adapt themselves to group effort, are not easily molded into a common line of thought, and are not willing to submit to orders from others.

Today, the immediate outlook for agriculture is not one to be viewed with too much confidence. In fact, it is causing a great deal of worry. Under such conditions, it is only natural that we should be seeking solutions to our problems, and the producer marketing board is one that is being projected. The establishment of compulsory marketing boards with power to control the marketing of farm products, has some merit. One must admit that they could conceivably enhance our bargaining position to some extent.

This type of agency, though, warrants a thorough study. We need to realize that if any board, whether government or producer controlled, is to have the sole authority to control the marketing of any farm product, it must have complete control of that product, from the farm to the market. This can only be brought about if the individual relinquishes to the marketing board his right to exercise his own judgment and choice in the marketing of that product.

The success of other occupational groups in attaining economic betterment by the use of compulsion over the individual is forcing the farmer to consider the use of compulsion as well.

May I again state that marketing boards offer some hope for improving our economic position. Properly administered, they could obtain benefits for us all. However, I fear that the strongest supporters of the boards are over-rating their potential advantages, under-rating the complexities of administering them, and overlooking the effect they will have on the operations of individual farmers.

In analyzing any proposition, it is wise to get down to basic issues. First, the main factor that enters into this picture is our traditional independence. This must be evaluated in rela-

tion to the compulsory feature of marketing boards. Second, we must weigh carefully the probability that some farm products, such as livestock, do not lend themselves to restrictive control, or regimentation.

Furthermore, we must consider certain basic principles involved. Throughout the world, there are two political ideologies that are diametrically opposed to one another, democracy and communism. The main difference between the two is the position of the individual in his relation to the state. In a democracy, we believe certain rights of the citizen are basic to human development, and that society can function best by allowing the individual to exercise these rights. Under communism, all rights of the citizen are subject to the demands of the state.

Co-operation is the application of the principle of democracy to the field of economics. With compulsory marketing boards we would be relinquishing a portion of our personal rights in the interests of the majority. The first asks the citizen to assume greater responsibility, and the second centers power in the hands of a few. We should also realize that it is not possible to produce, or market, any commodity without regard for the law of supply and demand.

There is still another danger in implementing marketing boards that should not be ignored. Co-operatives have done a great deal of good and are acceptable to many farmers. But if co-operatives are used as a spearhead to put across marketing boards, much of their support could be lost.

WHEN we appreciate the value we put on our own independence, when we take into consideration the requirements of livestock production, when we understand that consumers have much to say about food consumption and prices, and when we analyze the requirements of meat storage, surely we must realize that a marketing board would be much more than a central selling agency. More loyal support of co-operative marketing services could do as much.

If we, as farmers, because of our independence, cannot support our co-operatives in sufficient numbers to make them fully effective, is it wise to believe that we would be willing to submit to a form of bureaucratic control? This is a question that must be answered.

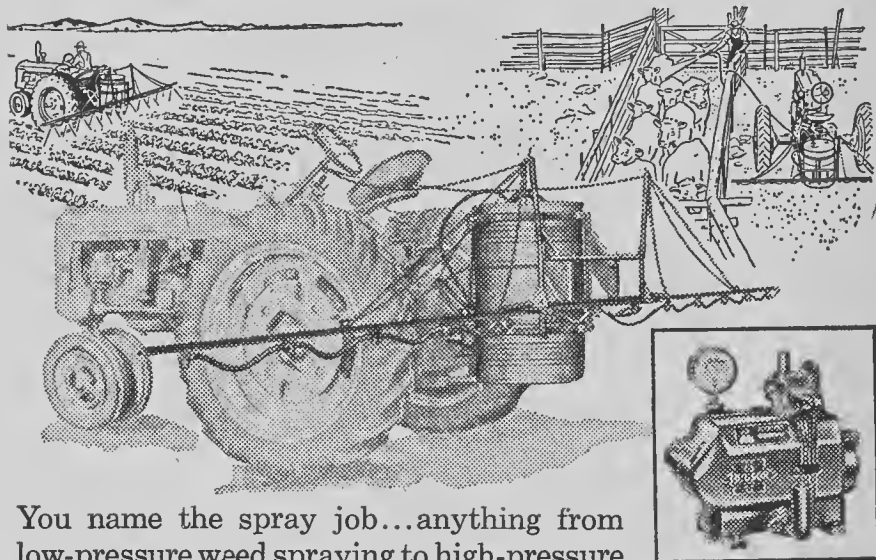
Unity can only be attained in one of two ways: Either farmers must give support (time, thought, effort and money) to their organizations and co-operatives on a voluntary basis, or a substantial majority of them must secure powers to compel the minority to act with them in unison. One might say that the first is unity of heart and mind, and the second, unity of the flesh.

It is possible that conditions can become so serious that a majority will force us to surrender certain of our basic individual rights and freedoms. The failure of the farmer to recognize his responsibility to his occupational group is likely to be the determining factor in the establishment of producer marketing boards.

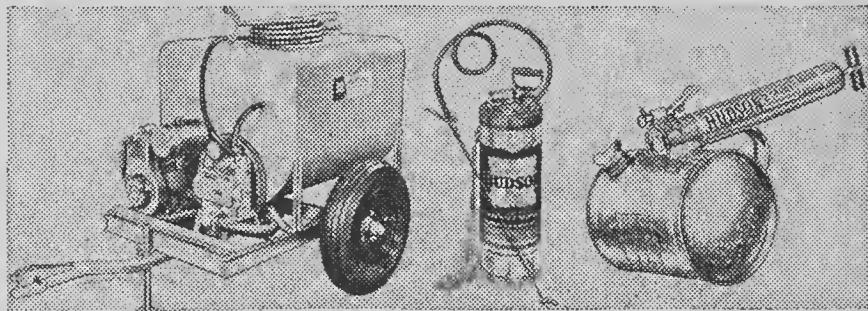
Which of these two methods appeals to you the most, co-operation or compulsion? What are you going to do about it?

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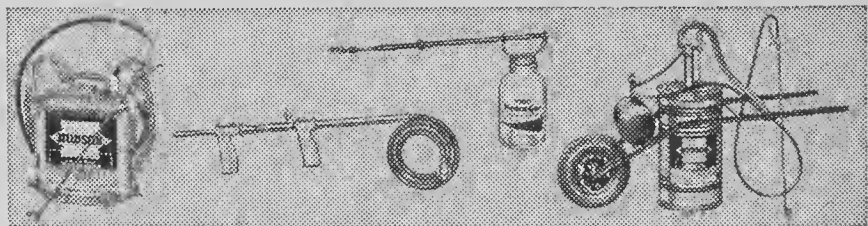
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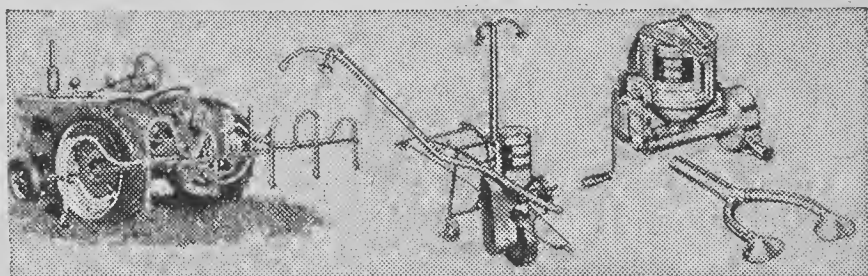


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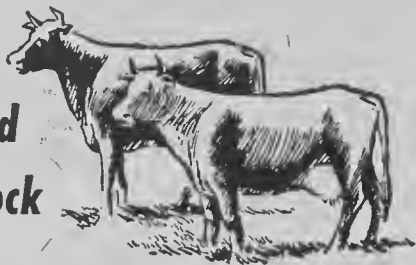
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## Dairying Turns a Corner

Continued from page 11

for first grade cheese went up to 34 cents. For farmers, to whom prices had been \$2.11 per hundredweight, for cheese-milk in 1955, this boosted prices more than 30 cents to an average of \$2.43.

It gave producers like William Beaudette at Bonville, in eastern Ontario, who milks 25 cows during the summer, dries them up winters like most cheese factory men, and runs hens, and pigs as well, his first reason to smile for years, and some confidence that mixed farms like his own will continue to find a place in a farming economy that is becoming increasingly specialized.

Better prices didn't come too soon, if they were to save a cheese industry. The old cheese factory was in disfavor with dairy farmers by this time. Production fell from 18.7 million pounds of cheese milk in 1945, to 80 million pounds in 1956. The proportion of Ontario milk going into cheese, slumped from 21 to 11 per cent.

MEANWHILE, fortunately, circumstances were working to swiftly change the position of dairy farmers.

Most significant was the industrial development in the province which swelled the population of cities, saw the proportion of milk going to the fluid market climb by about two per cent per year, until 36 per cent of all milk produced in the province now goes into this highest-paying of all dairy markets.

This development gave more farmers a better paying market, eased the pressure on other branches of dairying. In 1954-55 alone, the number of true creameries in the province declined by 46 to 172. New developments such as continuous butter-making machines were introduced, and will further accelerate the swing to fewer and larger plants.

With fluid milk becoming a more significant part of the dairy business, the provincial government began to further bolster it, too, and in 1954 introduced a formula-pricing system to the Toronto market.

This placed farm prices on a cost-of-production basis; and since then all the major markets, and most others too, have come under this plan.

Each month, the Dairy Branch calculates the price index, based on D.B.S. figures, and publishes it. The rising index brought farmers an additional 19 cents per hundredweight last fall, and almost eliminated the opposition to the price increases which is so often stirred up.

So effective has the formula price been, that the Ontario Whole Milk League, bargaining agent for most fluid milk producers, has requested that it be made compulsory on all markets.

Quality of dairy products was also coming into increasing prominence, and the Dairy Branch had looked with apprehension at the British Columbia milk situation, which erupted a year ago when varying quality standards across the province suddenly brought a shower of unfavorable publicity.

It was then that The Country Guide reported that, to the misfortune of the dairy industry, "city reporters discovered for the first time that both manure and milk were produced by the same cow."

CLEANLINESS in handling milk recently exploded into the headlines in Ontario, when a government inspector found 16 rats around a cheese factory, and rodent hairs were identified in the cheese. The maker was prosecuted under the Food and Drug Act, convicted of making cheese under what the magistrate described as "indescribably filthy conditions," jailed for a month, and fined \$1,000.

The provincial government was cracking down on that sort of thing. One cause of trouble was that local municipalities had been establishing and enforcing their own sanitation requirements. To standardize these as related to the production of fluid milk, the Dairy Branch last fall brought out quality standards and made them effective right across the province.

Later, they hope to institute them for other classes of milk, including milk for manufacture.

To implement this program, the government has been hiring inspectors to keep a closer check on farms and around milk factories. These inspectors are assisting farmers who are having trouble keeping down the bacterial content of milk.

Dairy Commissioner Biggs suggests now—"By the look of early production figures, we may need all the milk we can produce this summer, to forestall the need to import cheap substitutes, and bring a whole new competitive factor into dairying. But we are not fooling on quality now, either. Governments at all levels, and the public, are insisting that we produce, manufacture and sell a quality product."

Climax of this program for dairying in Ontario has been the new Milk Industry Act, 1957, which was approved by the legislature this spring. It represented a consolidation and streamlining of all regulations concerning the dairy industry, for dairying is a regulated industry.

"Its purpose," states Mr. Biggs, "is to put the producers in a strong marketing position, and to provide assurance that the quality of dairy products is high."

Nothing is more certain than that the day of the dark and dirty cow stable, or the sloppy milk plant, is gone. And the day of the non-cooperator, who is not prepared to go along with regulations imposed on the industry for its general benefit, is over too.

In exchange for that old independence, dairy farmers are coming up with an industry with plenty of opportunities, and one that is rapidly being streamlined to suit present and future needs.



"Oh, quit worrying, they can't sell the stuff anyway."

# Final 1955-56 Wheat Payment

*More than \$40 million represents the balance payable on a delivery of 350 million bushels*

THE Canadian Wheat Board closed the 1955-56 Pool Account for Wheat on May 3 and on May 20 began distribution of final payment cheques. Operating surplus for the year's wheat pool is \$80,070,977.26. The final payment amounts to \$42,731,873.39, the balance having been paid as an interim payment in February. The levy under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the expenses of the final payment itself, will reduce the amount actually mailed to growers to \$41,953,923.81, or an average of 11.912 cents per bushel on deliveries by producers of 352.2 million bushels.

Actual payments to growers vary according to grade, ranging for example from 5.789 cents per bushel for No. 3 Northern to 14.642 cents for Feed wheat, and up to more than 50 cents per bushel for some grades of durum.

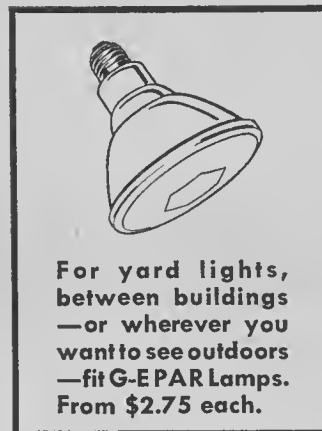
As of May 15, producers had marketed, in the 1956-57 crop year, a total of 407.4 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, or 82 million bushels more than for the same period a year ago. By provinces, total marketings were: Saskatchewan, 218.7 million bushels; Alberta, 125.8 million bushels; and Manitoba, 62.9 million

bushels. The estimated deliverable grain was substantially higher than a year ago, at 975.1 million bushels, including 601.8 million bushels from Saskatchewan, 245.4 million bushels from Alberta, and 127.9 million bushels from Manitoba. Notwithstanding this large figure, marketings to date of all grains combined have been 25 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year, with wheat up 20 per cent, oats 32 per cent, barley 37 per cent, flax 64 per cent, and rye down 62 per cent.

During the five years ending August 1, 1956, Canada exported an average of 311 million bushels, as compared with an average of 247 million bushels for the first five post-war years ending August 1, 1950. A change, however, has occurred in the distribution of exports. For the first five post-war years, the United Kingdom took an average of 151 million bushels of Canadian wheat, and countries other than Commonwealth countries an average of 67 million bushels. For the most recent six-year period, United Kingdom purchases have averaged only 107 million bushels, but countries other than Commonwealth countries have bought an average of 164 million bushels. ✓



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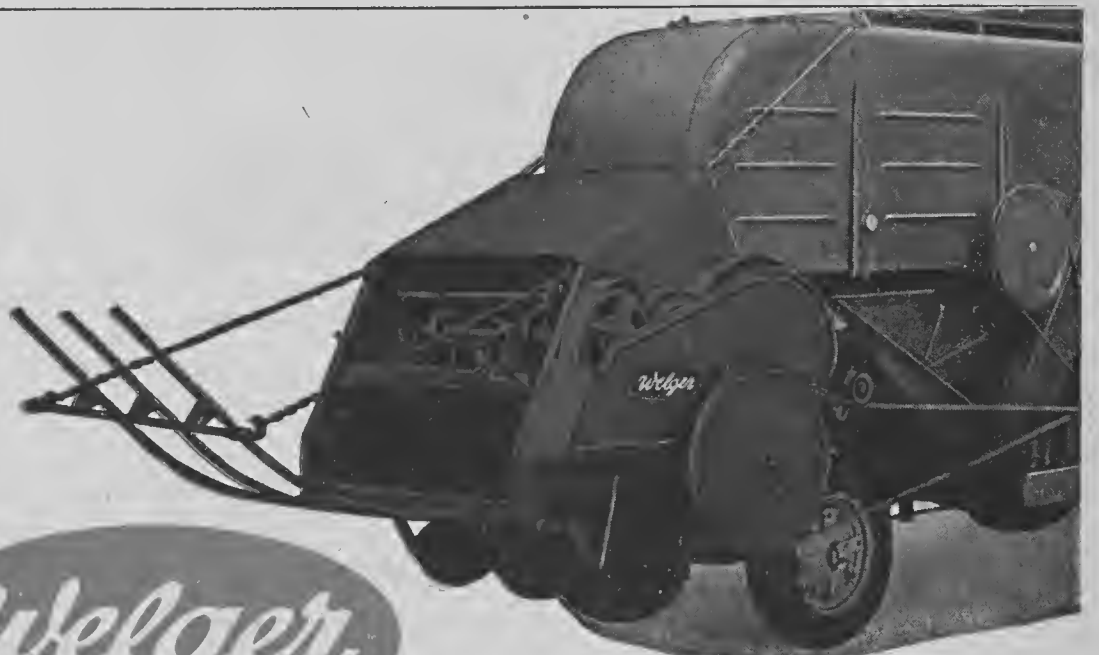
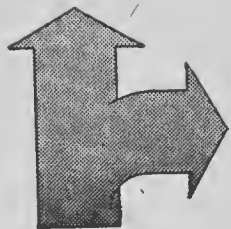
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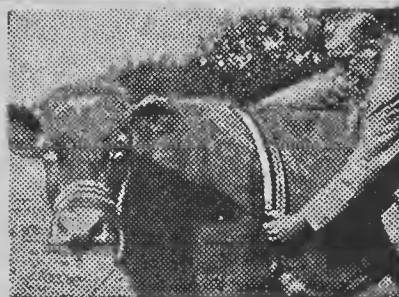
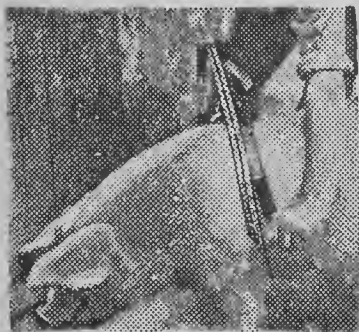
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## Quebec Veterinary School

Continued from page 12

scopies (examinations of the actions of the bodies by means of X-rays) and numerous tests made in the laboratories.

The \$1½ million main building, now completed, houses the administration, classrooms, laboratories, library, museum, students' quarters and the auditorium, as well as the Laboratory of Veterinary Research, which is a branch of the provincial Department of Animal Health. Two other buildings will be used for the hospital, clinics, museum of pathology and anatomy, the physiology and anatomy laboratories, and the autopsy rooms.

THE Quebec school is officially accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The teaching techniques employed are similar to those used in human medicine, although it differs in the diversity of patients that must be treated and in the complexities of comparative studies. The course is open to students who have Grade XII standing. The first year of the five-year course is a pre-university year. Those who successfully complete this year join with others who hold arts or science degrees for the remaining four years of the course. The subjects studied include biology, chemistry, anatomy, histology (the study of animal tissues by microscope), physiology, microbiology, pharmacology, nutrition, feeding, zootechny (the scientific breeding and management of animals) and related biological and medical sciences.

In the fourth and final university year, the student practices what he has learned in the hospital and clinics, treating animals and performing surgery under humane conditions. There is also the laboratory study of parasites, microbes and diseases. The student is expected to give several seminars, and finally he obtains his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, awarded by the University of Montreal.

There is a teaching staff of 31 at St. Hyacinthe, some of them on a part-time basis as specialists in particular fields. In addition, there is a library containing thousands of books, government publications, veterinary theses and periodicals.

In the 1955-56 academic term, there were 117 students, including 27 from outside Canada, enrolled at the school. Some of these eventually take post-graduate work or their masters' degrees at other institutions. The provincial government, through the Council of Agricultural Research, offers scholarships to those who want to specialize, and also assists in keeping tuition fees at the school at a low level.

As has already been pointed out, veterinary medicine is not an overcrowded profession. There is no difficulty for graduates in finding work in general practice, or with federal and provincial agricultural and health services. In fact, the field is wide open for the right kind of men.

(Dr. Saint-Georges is Secretary-Registrar of the School of Veterinary Medicine, St. Hyacinthe, Que.—ed.)

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## The Water Goes Up or Down

Continued from page 10

down 70 feet to underground streams. They reckon that either one of these can drain deep water from ten acres within a few days. On another farm, one of the vertical drains clears 20 acres effectively, and that may not be the limit.

This writer waded into one of the sloughs early in April, and found that the depth of water was nearly three feet around the pipe, which was draining it away steadily. All surface water had gone before the end of the month, despite heavy rain in the meantime.

**J**OSEPH MALINSKY and his son believe that their drainage methods could have broader applications, such as clearing water from railroad tracks, or even from cities where rivers are apt to flood. Wider pipes, up to 12 inches in diameter, might be needed to take this heavier run-off, but they can foresee no difficulty.

Costs of farm drainage may vary from one area to another, but the Malinskys estimate the price for drilling and pipe combined at \$3.75 per foot. If underground streams have to be located—and this is a basic part of their method—there would be a charge of \$100 for their services, plus travelling expenses and \$25 for each day's travelling. The same charges apply to locating water for wells.

The question is whether the cost of this type of vertical drainage would

be profitable. This can be answered only by the individual farmer himself. It depends on what he would use the newly drained land for, and how much this would increase the net profit from his operations. It would depend, too, on whether there was more than one slough to be drained, and hence the number of points where water would have to be located, and how many drainage pipes would be needed.

In considering all these things, it should be remembered that the drainage pipe is a permanent fixture, and not just there for one season. It is also worth noting that in draining a slough, surface water from a much wider area would be drained off as well.

How their device works remains a secret. Joseph Malinsky will not say what the mysterious leather case contains, but admits that it might be a battery. Apparently, practice is needed to handle the rods effectively, but not that special intuition the water diviner is said to have when he detects water with a twig. What adds to the mystery is the way the rods pass over surface water without a tremor, but will react strongly when the Malinskys claim there is water below the surface.

This device was invented and made by a Czechoslovakian. They say he made only a few, and has never divulged the secret of how he did it. But whether one believes in water divining or not, the fact that the water flows from sloughs into the drainage pipes is real enough. ✓

## FARM NOTES

Continued from page 6

graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1915, and later took post-graduate studies at the University of Minnesota. He was successively agricultural representative, provincial agronomist in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, cereal breeder and lecturer at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and since becoming secretary-manager of C.S.G.A., has been president of the International Crop Improvement Association, of which he has been a director since 1929. During his period as secretary-manager of the C.S.G.A., no organization associated with Canadian agriculture has had a more creditable history. ✓

## Hail Research

**A**LBERTA, on June 1, was scheduled to begin a 100-day extensive hail research program, conducted by a co-operative group including the Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, the Stormy Weather Research Group, McGill University, the National Research Council, and the Research Council of Alberta.

The main tool is to be a weather radar, constructed for the purpose, which will reveal the location of all storms up to ten miles in height, and within a radius of 100 miles.

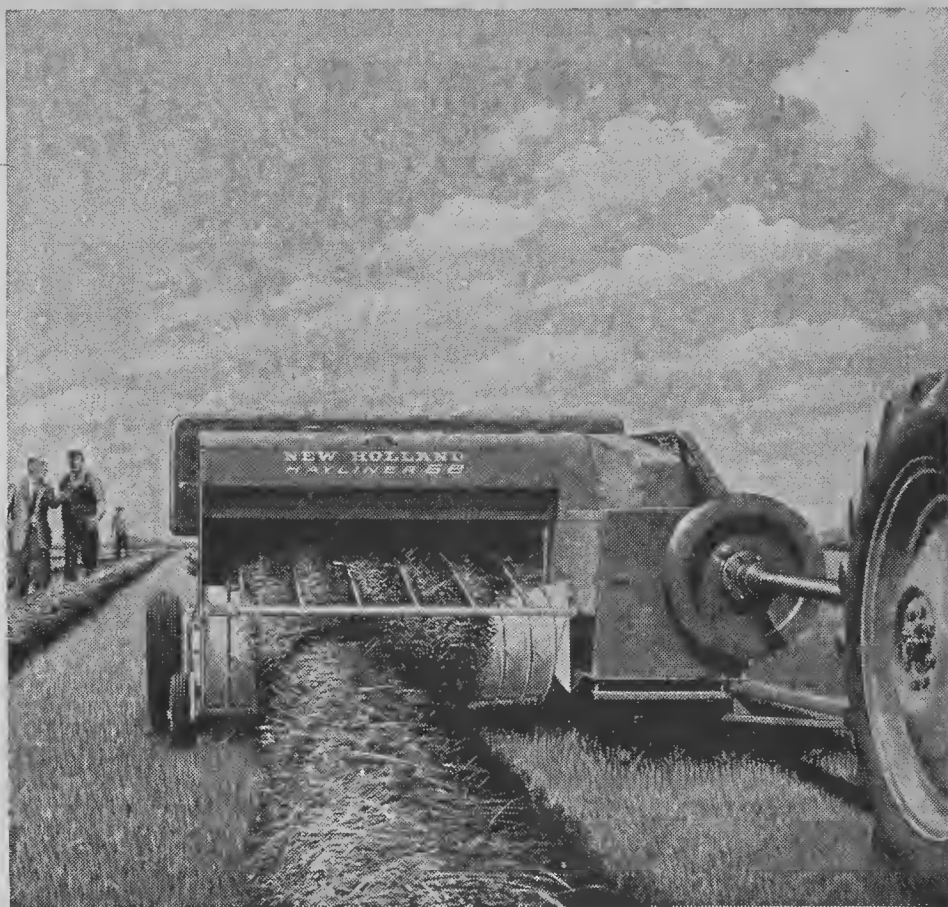
Alberta citizens have been asked to supply specific information about the occurrence of hail throughout Alberta. Director of the project is R. H. Douglas, of the Meteorological Division,

who conducted a pilot study in the province last summer of co-operative hail reporting over an area of 4,000 square miles. The project will also use a system of multiple-level radar maps. ✓

## Ontario Adopts Brucellosis Control

**T**HE Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, announced in mid-May that the entire province is now a supervised area under the federal Brucellosis Act. The Minister believed that this will prove to be a forward step in the fight against this disease, which has caused annual losses amounting to millions of dollars. Ontario, he believed, is the first province to adopt a program under which all female calves must be vaccinated.

Under the program, every cattle owner must make his own arrangements for vaccinating his calves and female cattle. Female cattle may be moved from one supervised area to another without a permit or a blood test, but female cattle over ten months of age originating in other provinces must be isolated and blood tested before they are allowed to mingle with cattle already in the province. The order designating the province as a supervised area requires that all female calves must be vaccinated after reaching the age of four months, but before eleven months of age, the cost of vaccination being borne by the province. ✓



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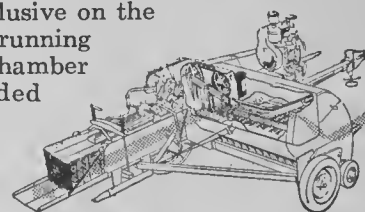
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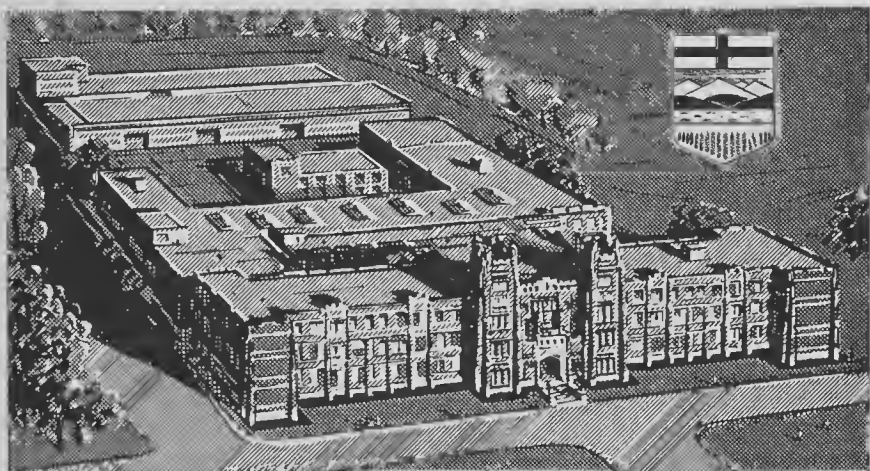
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## World Farmers Meet

*Continued from page 9*

to be preferred to the direct intervention of governments.

One of the most fundamental problems the Conference grappled with was that of expanding effective demand for foodstuffs, to achieve full utilization of expanding agricultural production in a world in which the larger part of the population is still inadequately nourished. From the time of its organization in 1947, IFAP has been in favor of abundant production. It reiterated its stand that farmers are able and willing to produce the plenitude that mankind requires, provided that, in so doing, the service they render to society should not work against them. IFAP believes that the only solution to this social and economic problem lies in the direction of more effective international co-operation and action.

Committee members agreed that the long-run tendency of countries toward self-sufficiency for food had shown no marked decline, nor was there evidence of a decline in the degree of direct or indirect intervention by governments in the affairs of agriculture. It was noted that some government intervention was accepted and encouraged by most farm organizations. The arguments, such as exist, are on the form and degree of intervention.

The Policy Committee discussed the implications of national policies for world trade. It was pointed out that national agricultural programs seriously interact upon each other, and this interaction finds its focus in foreign trade. The more obvious international repercussions of government intervention concern those policies where governments become involved, through subsidies or sales at reduced prices, in the marketing of agricultural products outside their national boundaries. The Committee believes that there is no immediate prospect that these programs will be abandoned. They are essential aspects of the policies of many governments, which are designed to give agricultural producers more reasonable shares of national income; but their unfavorable international repercussions could be alleviated by more positive and effective international co-operation.

The more deeply governments have become involved in national agricultural programs, the less they have been inclined to co-operate with each other on a multilateral basis. On the other hand, bilateral deals have multiplied. IFAP believes, therefore, that one of the greatest needs, at the present time, is to bring about effective co-ordination of these bilateral arrangements on an international basis.

GOVERNMENT policies on surplus disposal came in for serious attention, because of the strain which existing holdings are exerting on the stability of world commodity markets. The commodities for which the surplus position remains troublesome are wheat, corn, cotton, some dairy products, and, to a lesser extent, rice.

Delegates were made fully aware of the gravity of the wheat surplus situation, particularly in its effect on the trade of those countries traditionally dependent on wheat as a major export. Canadian and Australian repre-

sentatives expressed their anxiety at the surplus disposal operations undertaken by the United States with Treasury support, which they consider are having an increasingly damaging effect, not only on farmers, but on the whole economies of these countries.

IFAP reaffirmed the necessity of conforming to the set of surplus disposal principles established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) and accepted by the great majority of the governments concerned. These principles were released in considerable detail in 1954. They emphasize in general that: (1) the solution to problems of agricultural surplus disposal should be sought through efforts to increase consumption rather than through measures to restrict supplies; (2) member governments which have excess stocks of agricultural products should dispose of them in an orderly manner, to avoid any undue pressure resulting in sharp price declines on world markets, and (3) where surpluses are disposed of under special terms, there should be an undertaking from both importing and exporting countries that such arrangements will be made without harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade.

The Policy Committee, and later the Conference as a whole, agreed to press for an early high level inter-governmental meeting (if possible, ministerial) to review these principles, and to consider the implementation of an IFAP recommendation for strengthening existing consultative agencies on surplus disposal. The IFAP recommendation urges that the present FAO Washington Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal be transformed into a stronger inter-governmental organ, recognized by all governments as the appropriate body for all matters relating to surplus disposal transactions, either on a bilateral or multilateral basis. The recommendation suggests that the Washington Committee consist of a small group of high calibre government representatives, assisted by highly competent experts on the problems of the commodity concerned. The Committee should continue to report formally to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems twice yearly, but it should be given power to make and announce its decisions in its own right.



*"All this soil conservation talk at your home! Does your father know you're coming to school with all that dirt behind your ears?"*

Exporting and receiving nations should be expected to submit, for prior consideration by the Committee and for receipt of the Committee's opinions, policies and programs which they propose as the basis of their surplus disposal operations. Transactions undertaken should be reported to the Committee as soon as completed, for review by it in the light of principles agreed on. The Committee should be required to make public its findings. The Committee should consider also, proposals submitted by governments with respect to the establishment of national food reserves, —whether for reserves, the relief of emergency situations, economic development programs, or other purposes —for advice as to whether such proposals can be implemented without serious damage to the interests of other countries.

IFAP believes that the course of action outlined in its recommendation, if implemented, could go a long way to alleviating the difficulties resulting from present surplus disposal operations. Countries which did not live up to the set of FAO principles in their surplus disposal operations would, of necessity, have to stand in judgment before the bar of public opinion the world over. IFAP believes that such consultative procedures could effectively influence the policies of the exporting and importing countries on the side of fair trade.

IFAP reaffirmed its support of FAO as the principle intergovernmental agency responsible for initiating and encouraging study and action on food and agricultural problems. However, the Conference deplored the fact that many member governments of FAO had failed to give the organization the wholehearted support required to

**Creeds grow so thick along the way,  
Their boughs hide God.  
—Lizette Woodworth Reese.**

make progress in the direction of a more prosperous and stable agricultural economy. It recommended that the sessions of the FAO conference should concentrate on the key problems of food and fibre production, consumption and trade; and that in future procedural and administrative questions should not serve as an alibi for postponing the necessary discussion of policy matters.

Special importance was attached to the activities of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, and governments were urged to make full use of it by appointing delegates holding positions of effective responsibility with respect to national commodity policies.

**T**HE Committee on Agricultural Co-operation emphasized that farmers can no longer count on being able to handle their off-the-farm business activities successfully, as individuals. The situation was aptly described by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, in his address to the Conference, when he said: "If farmers are successfully to protect themselves against the increasing cost of farm production, and against the increasing costs of distribution of their own products — if they are going to get on top of their own business—if they are going to mobilize their strength to bargain on an equal basis with highly organized

industry and labor—if they are going to keep government from controlling and managing farm business — they will have to invest more of their efforts and capital in co-operative endeavors. They will have to finance more joint buying, more joint selling, and more joint service operations. If they continue to depend on other private business, or on governments, to provide the capital and management for production, marketing and other services, to these agencies will go more and more control of the farm economy."

Recommendations on agricultural co-operation approved by the Conference called for full and frank exchange of information and experience between farm co-operatives, an increase in training opportunities, an expanded research program in the field of agricultural co-operation, and a stepped-up publicity and public relations program on the nature and value of co-operatives. In addition, emphasis was given to the prospect of increasing co-operative trade in petroleum and petroleum products, and in exploring the possibility of promoting co-operative trade in, and manufacture of, farm machinery.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is a member body and one of the founders of IFAP. It was represented at the Conference by a seven-man delegation ably headed by CFA President H. H. Hannam, who served as IFAP President from 1949 to 1951. Other members of the Canadian delegation were W. J. Parker, J. B. Lemoine, T. G. Bobier, Lloyd Jasper, C. E. S. Walls, Gordon Harrold, and Gordon Loveridge. The delegation was supported by a group of 15 advisors and observers.

Canadians played an active role in the Conference proceedings. T. G. Bobier of Moose Jaw, Sask., acted as vice-chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Co-operation. Spokesmen for the CFA, as already mentioned, took a firm stand against certain of the surplus disposal operations of the United States. Moreover, they were instrumental in getting the Conference Policy Committee to unanimously agree to proposals for strengthening the FAO Washington Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal—one of the most significant and promising of the Conference recommendations.

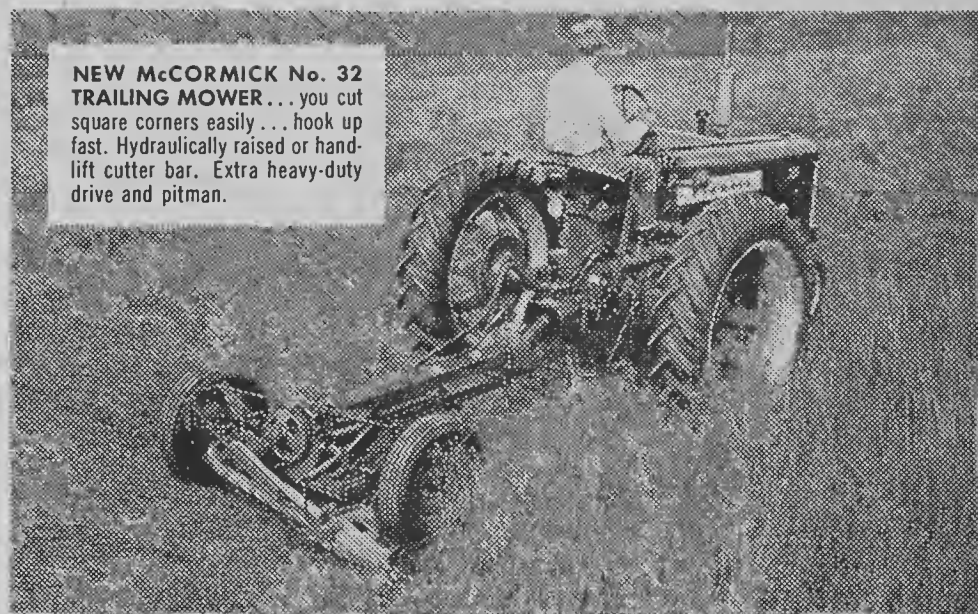
Delegates re-elected John Andrew, a New Zealand sheep raiser, as president of IFAP for another term. H. H. Hannam continues as a member of the IFAP Executive Committee.

The IFAP conference was an impressive one. The first decade of the organization has been spent in becoming a truly effective influence on international policies and programs. IFAP has now arrived. It has become the international watchdog and the only non-governmental spokesman for farmers in world affairs. It is performing a useful service on a modest budget. In the final analysis, however, it can only be as effective as are its member organizations. International achievements may be harvested on the world scene, but they are seeded in every small village and town, and in every local branch of a national farm organization. You can help IFAP to become even more effective by continuing to support and participate in your own provincial and national farm organization. V



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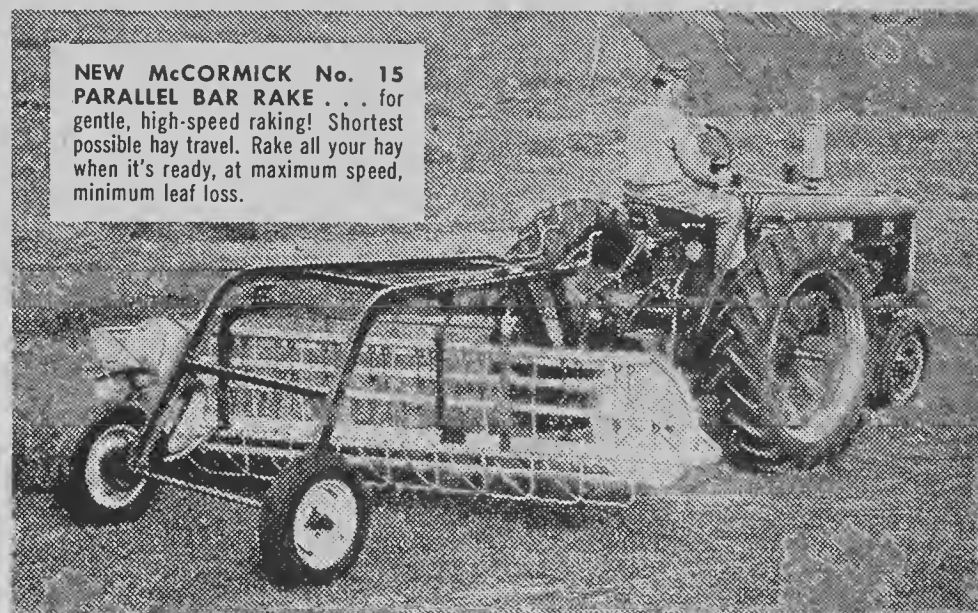


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VOL. LXXVI WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1957 No. 6

## The High Cost of Food

FOOD is a necessity, and for most people a pleasant one. In some degree, it excites all five of the physical senses: sight, smell, taste, feeling, and hearing. Nature has provided thereby, that the most vital necessity of life is also enjoyable; and to this favorable combination is joined the fate of agriculture, which, in one way or another, occupies perhaps two-thirds of the world's people.

Unfortunately, however, man is a restless, discontented animal, unwilling to confine his aspirations to a mere sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter. Moreover, the human stomach is of limited capacity, and the consequence of these two factors is that, combined with others not arising definitely from the physical nature of man, the natural advantages of agriculture as an occupation tend to be greatly restricted, if not sometimes dissipated.

Figures presented to a Committee of the United States Congress recently, suggest that whereas farm prices have declined by 13 per cent during the last ten years, the cost of feeding the average family of four persons in the United States has gone up 35 per cent during the same period, notwithstanding the billions of dollars worth of farm products held by the Government because there is no ready market for them. Other United States Government figures indicate that the average family spends on food about 29 per cent of all consumption expenditures for goods and services, another 37 per cent for the goods of all other kinds that are bought in stores, and the remainder on services, from laundry and haircuts to transportation, rent and utilities.

There seems to be little real evidence that the profits of food processors, wholesale distributors and retailers have increased per unit of food sold, or that profits per dollar of sales have increased appreciably, though an increased volume of sales has brought about an increase in total profits. Nor is there any real evidence that the substantially higher wages of unionized labor, have appreciably outpaced productivity. It appears to be very difficult to blame labor and manufacturing industry for increases in costs that are out of line with increases in productivity in their respective fields.

Far more than at any time in the past, however, present-day costs of living include costs for services of many kinds. These are not commodities, the cost of which can be reduced by the introduction of machinery. Nevertheless, because the payment for manufacturing labor goes up, the barber raises the price of a haircut, and the Government increases the salaries of civil servants. The operators of other service industries or agencies necessarily do likewise, and no one can blame them.

The cost of food has risen, and one of the important reasons is that, as our standard of living has risen, the average housewife is not content to buy food that is presented to her in the same way that it was offered by retailers ten or twenty years ago. Today, to a surprising extent, it is tinned, frozen or otherwise attractively packaged. Many more thousands of women work away from home during the day, and insist on buying food most conveniently prepared for use during the limited time they are at home. More people eat meals in restaurants and hotels than was true only a few years ago. More fresh fruit and vegetables out of season are consumed. Around eight cents of each food dollar pays for transportation, as compared with about six cents in 1945. In the United States, official estimates quote \$6 billion a year, as the annual cost of added convenience in groceries since 1940. In exchange for these costs, it is said that meals for a family of four can be prepared in as little as an hour and a half per day, if the so-

called "convenience" foods are used, as compared with about five hours and a half per day only a few years ago.

Factual as these various statements may be, they do not offer much hope to the farmer, who faces rising costs, and the danger of declining prices. They do, however, point clearly to one of the underlying reasons for the increasing size of farms, accompanied by substantial increases in capitalization; and to the continuing increase in farm mechanization. They highlight the need for increased efficiency in both production and marketing. V

## Too Many Experts

THE general election campaign, which is under way as this is written, has already provided a great variety of viewpoints with respect to agriculture in general, or some particular aspects of it. It is probably true that few men who seek election are at their best, if they represent the party in power. They cannot condemn those elements of government policy with which they are least in favor, with anything like the same enthusiasm with which they support the government measures in which they believe sincerely. If they represent the parties out of power, their principal objective is to defeat the candidate of the party in power.

Agriculture is unfortunate in election periods, in the fact that it is the most widely dispersed of all industries. Farming is carried on everywhere in Canada to some extent. The problems of agriculture, therefore, are of very widespread platform interest at election time, to a large group of people whose knowledge varies very widely. It may be true, over a long period of years, and after a great deal of between-election study by non-party administrators, farmers and economists, that a final, wise, policy decision may be endorsed at the time of a general election. If so, it will almost certainly be because the electors have managed to elect a government that already had the correct wise decision in mind, and not because the electors themselves were agreed on what will be wise under the circumstances, or because the necessary wisdom was developed during an election campaign.

There is no sovereign solution to the problems of agriculture. If there were, some bright mind would have routed it out of its hole long ago. We live in a changing world, in which agriculture, as a part of this world, is changing also. As agriculture changes, its problems change; and one of the reasons why agricultural problems seem so acute at the present time is that our whole economy is bursting at the seams with progress and change. It is difficult, therefore, for agriculture, or individuals engaged in it, to see themselves in proper relationship to the remainder of the economy. An election campaign contributes very little toward clarification. V

## The American Farm Explosion

A LETTER written by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and made public during the early part of last month, referred to a "technological explosion" as having occurred on American farms, where production per farm worker has doubled in the last 17 years.

Mr. Benson made three interesting points in his letter. The first was that controls of the kind acceptable to U.S. society are not effective in reducing over-all agricultural production. The second was that farm products are likely to continue in abundance, and for Congress and the government to continue pricing them as if they were scarce, is wrong. His third point was that the present legal formulas imposed by law for establishing acreage allotments and price supports are proving to be obsolete. In other words, and in an earlier interview, Mr. Benson said that despite falling prices for farm products since 1947, except for the years 1951 and 1956, and despite a steady reduction in the number of farms, as well as the largest export business in farm commodities in 30 years, plus acreage controls for basic crops substantially in surplus, the government nevertheless owned over \$5 billion

worth of farm commodities, in addition to having lent farmers amounts equal to the support price, on \$3 billion worth of commodities. On April 1 this year, U.S. stocks of wheat, at 1,188 million bushels, were the third largest on record, despite the International Wheat Agreement, barter exchanges, acceptances of local currencies, give-away programs, and such domestic devices as milling 725 million pounds of flour since August, 1956, for donation to domestic outlets.

Nothing in what Mr. Benson has said invalidates in any way the principle of price supports for agriculture. Nor is there anything which invalidates the principle of a price support formula, such as has been requested by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and accepted by the Federal Government, according to a broadcast by the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, as 65 to 85 per cent of parity. On the other hand, everything that Mr. Benson said was critical of the long-continued Congressional policy, which, since 1941, has insisted on maintaining the six basic commodities named in the legislation at 90 per cent of full parity, until some degree of flexibility was secured on the insistence of the President and Mr. Benson in 1954. High, rigid price-supports continuing all through the period from 1947 to 1957 have not stopped the price decline in the United States any more than they have stopped it in Canada. The technological revolution of which Mr. Benson spoke has taken its inevitable course, regardless of the political thinking of either members of Congress or of the Canadian Parliament.

All of this American experience seems to point very clearly to the conclusion already recognized by many thoughtful people,—who may not, however, constitute the majority,—that price supports alone will not secure for agriculture that equality with other sections of the national economy to which so many farmers justifiably aspire. V

## Canada's Trade Widening

THE United States and the United Kingdom provide Canada's most important export markets. The war and post-war years have brought about substantial changes in Canada's export trade. This period has, in fact, witnessed the transformation of Canada into a rapidly growing industrial country. Though we still export large quantities of low-cost, bulky commodities such as wheat, minerals, and pulpwood, and will continue to do so for a long time, our exports of semi-processed and processed commodities to what are called "Third Countries," or countries other than the U.S. and the U.K., are increasing more rapidly than primary commodities other than food.

The Department of Trade and Commerce recently calculated the changes in the character and destinations of exports to third countries which have taken place between 1937-38 and 1954-55. The dollar values of exports in both years were converted, for purposes of comparison, to 1947 constant dollars. Even on this basis, Canadian exports of all commodities to these countries showed a net increase of \$458.2 million, of which foods provided \$354.7 million, or a gain of 216 per cent. Wheat alone provide a gain of \$174.5 million, for a gain of just over 200 per cent.

All exported commodities were divided into 230 commodity classifications, divisible into three major groups, foods, industrial materials, and highly manufactured products. In terms of 1947 constant dollars, foods more than tripled, and industrial materials increased by about 50 per cent, while highly manufactured products increased only 2 per cent. In the 1937-38 year, foods to third countries constituted 34 per cent of exports. Now they make up 55 per cent.

Grain products alone make up nearly 80 per cent of our food exports to these countries at the present time, and provide 43 per cent of all exports to all third countries, as compared with only 23 per cent in 1937-38. These figures seem to suggest, at least, that a long continuance of the Wheat Board system of marketing has not narrowed the distribution of Canadian grain products. V